Nº 19
Sept. 2021

Selvamar Noticias

English Version
NEW

* La revista del Radioaficionado

RADIO

THIS WAS THE RADIO STATION OF STEERING LZ129 "HINDENBURG"

Adaptation of a DDS to Furuno FS-1000

Elmer Award

Special Diploma YL 2021



The replica of a radio that was not such

A transponder on the Moon in 2027

The sharpening of the senses ...

TRANSMISSION OF IMAGES USING A RADIO EQUIPMENT AND / OR SPECIFIC SOFTWARE (YONIQSSTV AND PEANUT SOFTWARE)

EUROCB PRO550

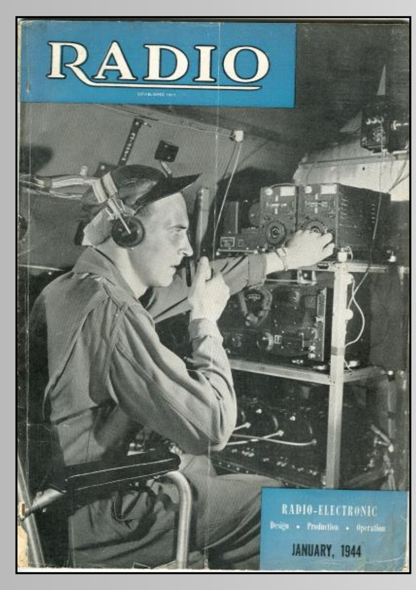
Iberradio 2021

This year YES

The Vapor Alfonso XII, first ship of the Spanish merchant navy equipped with radiotelegraphy in 1910

Thanks to Saúl García EA8MU for the design of the new magazine banner.

Cover of this month:
Radio-Electronic January 1944



**This month we start a new adventure. Selvamar Noticias magazine and his stories are published in three languages:
Spanish, Catalan and English.
We know that translations may not be the best but we will try to make them within what is considered logical.
Even so, if you detect and / or want to collaborate with the correction, you are invited.**

VERSIÓ CATALANA

English Version



Direction.
EA3IAZ - Manel Carrasco
EA3IEW - Juan José Martínez
Redacción y Edición
EA1CIU - Tomás Manuel Abeigón
XQ1ROA - "Tuty" Carmen Fortuño
XQ4NUA - Leticia San Martin

Collaborators:

EA2DNV - Txemi
Echolink y actividades

Manolo "Meteorito"
Sección CB

EC1RS - Rubén
Actualidad y opinión

SMA-NOAA-AMATEURS
Radio. meteorología y Satélites.

EA1OK -Viri
Tecnologia

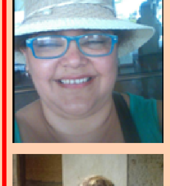
Dercel XQ3SK
Un XQ llamado Dercel

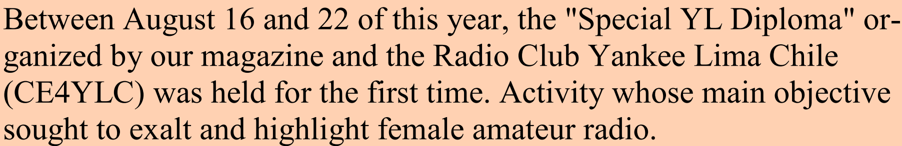
This month:

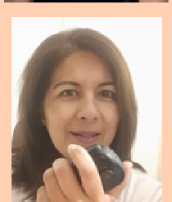
And much more...



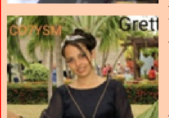
SPECIAL DIPLOMA YL, SELVAMAR NEWS AND RADIO CLUB YANKEE LIMA CHILE.

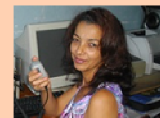






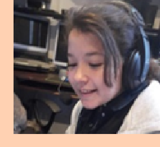
Between August 16 and 22 of this year, the "Special YL Diploma" organized by our magazine and the Radio Club Yankee Lima Chile (CE4YLC) was held for the first time. Activity whose main objective sought to exalt and highlight female amateur radio.



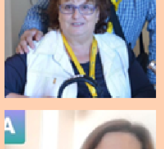


Although this activity was very similar to others carried out by our organization, it had several peculiarities, the first of which was that the activating stations were solely and exclusively YL, from countries as diverse as: Austria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Para modes and working bands, were all those recommended by the IARU, according to the license category of each Activator, for example: HF, VHF, FT8 / FT4, PSK ECHOLINK, etc., where each operator used the mode (s) they had to your disposition.



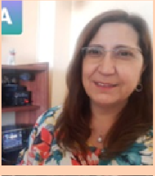


The award dynamic consists of 3 categories, bronze (02 contacts), silver (05 contacts) and gold (10 contacts), in addition to a special category (diamond) for those radio amateurs who managed to contact the largest number of Activators.





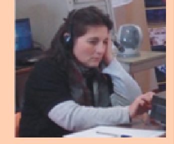
One of the modes that attracted the most attention on this occasion and where a large number of stations gathered waiting to make the necessary contacts to obtain the diamond diploma was ECHOLINK. The preponderant factors for a very high number of contacts to be made this time were that on the one hand, there were a high number of linked conferences, both from Spain and Latin America, on the other hand there was a large number of activators available representing to more than 10 countries. Without a doubt, on this occasion both the echolink system and the people who control them, were demanded to the maximum during this week.

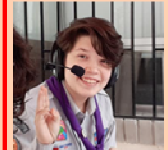


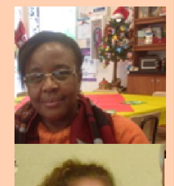


Some statistics that we can advance before the closing of this edition: Countries confirmed so far 15, we have also been able to count more than 5,000 contacts made by the different activators at the end of this article. During the activity we had at least 10 echolink Conferences, which were connected 24/7.

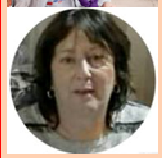


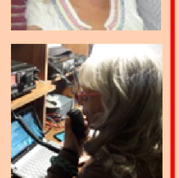


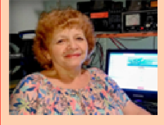




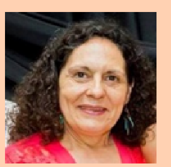
Another peculiarity of this activity was that among the 51 activators we had the presence of 3 very young operators, Rocío “Piojito” LU2HRG, 10 years old, Catalina “Cata” CD1CQY, 15 and María José “Cote” CD1MJF, 11, despite From their young age, they taught us that boys, or in this case girls, are able to function on the radio and handle high traffic situations with the same temperance and skill as an adult.

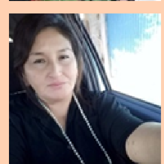
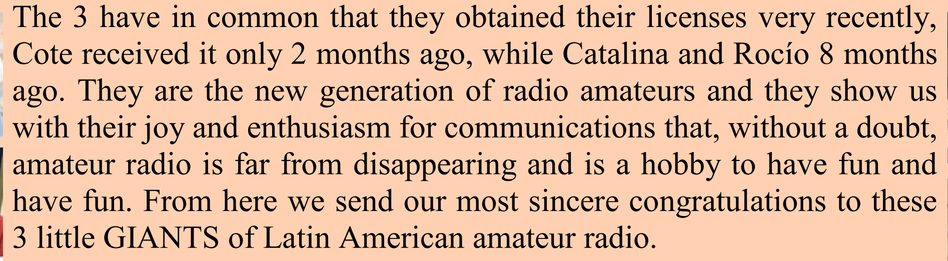






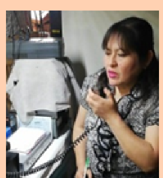


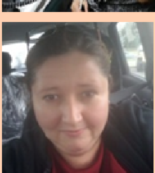
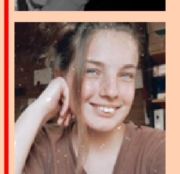
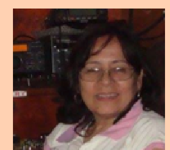
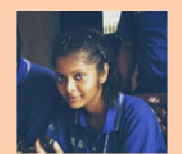
The 3 have in common that they obtained their licenses very recently, Cote received it only 2 months ago, while Catalina and Rocío 8 months ago. They are the new generation of radio amateurs and they show us with their joy and enthusiasm for communications that, without a doubt, amateur radio is far from disappearing and is a hobby to have fun and have fun. From here we send our most sincere congratulations to these 3 little GIANTS of Latin American amateur radio.

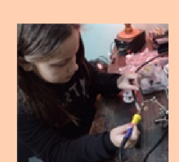
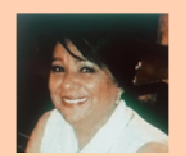
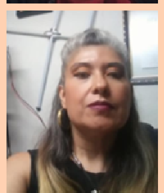
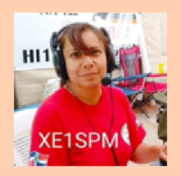
To finish, just comment that it was a week full of emotions, where both hunters and activators enjoyed it to the fullest, it did not matter if we were from different countries or spoke different languages, the slogan was always

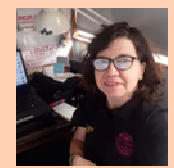


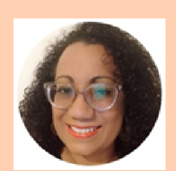
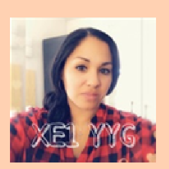

ENJOY MAKING RADIO ...

From this writing, we appreciate all the comments received around this activity since they help us improve every day.







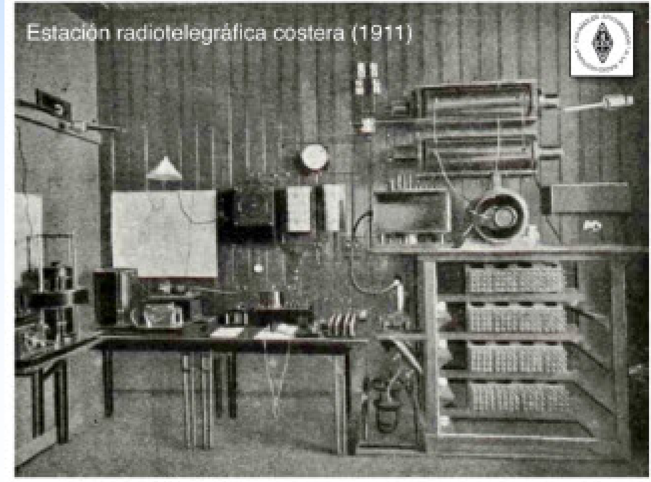


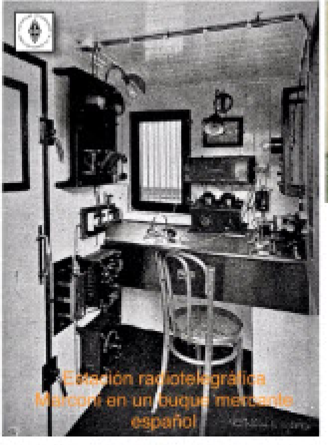


Selvamar Noticias
English Version
NEW
* La revista del Radioaficionado

The Vapor Alfonso XII, the first ship of the Spanish merchant navy equipped with radiotelegraphy in 1910

In May 1910 the press reported on the improvements that had been made to the Vapor Alfonso XII of the Transatlantic Company on the occasion of his trip to Argentina to take to the Spanish representation, at the head of which would go the Infanta Isabel, who was going to take part in the events commemorating the centenary of the independence of the South American country. The Spanish government wanted to give this trip a great journalistic diffusion, for which it invited to comprise of the retinue to the directors of the most important newspapers of country. 1 of May of 1910, the expedition left in train from Madrid to Cadiz, where they embarked in the steam Alfonso XII, which caused surprise between the passengers the majority commentary was that it was a real floating palace for its sumptuous decoration and great amenities.









Among the reforms carried out by the company, the transatlantic was equipped with a wireless telegraphy station, Marconi system, an installation carried out by the engineer M.H. Kosber, thus becoming the first ship of the Spanish merchant navy to have this communication system. Alfonso XII left Cadiz on May 3 at four in the afternoon, forming a convoy with Patricio de Satrústegui, of the same company, in which he traveled the rest of the Spanish representation and which was also equipped with a station of Marconi radiotelegraphy.

The captain of Alfonso XII on this voyage was Manuel Deschamps i Martínez, distinguished with the Cross of Naval Merit with the Red badge for his outstanding and courageous performance in the American Hispanic War, mocking the blockade carried out by the US Navy under the command of the Steamer Montserrat to which it transported, passage, correspondence, soldiers, chiefs and officers. Deschamps was allowed to communicate, during the voyage, with the radiotelegraph station of Gibraltar.

The journalist M. de Valdeiglesias, who was traveling to Alfonso XII, wrote on May 5, 1910 a very interesting article about the first wireless telegraphy experiments carried out from the said ship and that allows us to know how developed:

"[...] During the night we left the Satrústegui behind. No boat can be seen in the sea, but we are lucky to see land. It is a piece of Spanish coast: we pass in front of Gran Canaria. La Infanta Isabel from the bridge, he contemplates the coast with the help of his binoculars. Alfonso XII has passed between Fuerteventura and Gran Canaria. [...] ".

"[...] As in previous days, our main concern has been to ask the telegraph operators if they have received news from Spain. The answer is always negative. They receive messages non-stop from London and all the ships that sail 200 miles or more away, but from Spain, nothing, and only on the second day of navigation was a radiogram received from the Marquis do Comillas, greeting the Infanta and

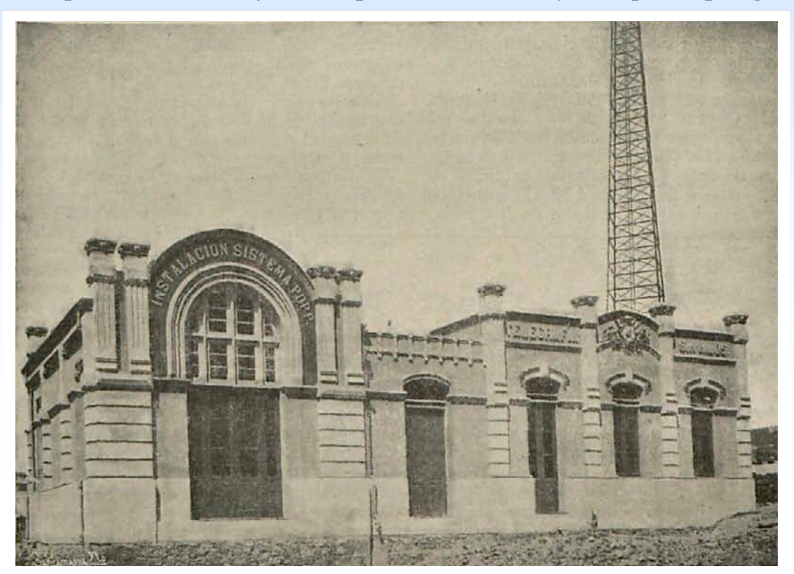
asking if the journey was happy ... His Highness showed us the blue piece of paper, which was a happy memory of the land already far away.

Many times we had read the wonders that are told of wireless telegraphy. We knew how long distances ships communicate with each other through the mysterious radio waves, if they are equipped with receiving and transmitting devices. But the reality is superior to the encomiásticas references, and does not stop producing great impression the fact that, while from the awning of the ship only the immensity of the sea and sky is seen, by the receiving apparatus, placed on one of the ship's antennas, they can pick up signs and words that arrive through space and that an employee translates, like any telegraph operator, the dots and lines of the Duplex, or the letters of the Morse.

One of the radiograms we received said:

«Captain of the Italian transatlantic liner Córdoba to the captain of Alfonso XII.-Please tell me your course, speed at which you sail and day and time, approximately, in which it is proposed to reach Cape Verde. I take the same direction, and wish to find him. — Montebello. »

An unpleasant, shrill, chin-chin-like noise was immediately heard in the wireless telegraphy chamber. At the same time, they have torn the living space with flashes, similar to lightning ... It is that the telegraph operator transmits the answer:



Estación radiotelegráfica de Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Fotografía publicada en La Energía eléctrica, 10/9/1909, nº 17, pág. 333

The captain of Alfonso XII to the captain of Córdoba.-Route between Fuerteventura and Gran Canaria. I will sail 14 miles until six in the morning, when it will be 16. I plan to be in St. Vincent at noon on the 7th. Deschamps. »[...].

Radiograms continued to be exchanged between Córdoba and Alfonso XII, and later another transatlantic liner, Prince Udini, which was heading in the same direction, contacted the Spanish steamer, to which it sent a greeting message.

Valdeiglesias mentions in his article that "[...] news of the radiotelegraph station at Clifton, Ireland, also came on board, giving us details of the struggle between Lords and Commons; news of Roosevelt's voyage, of the riots of Albania, of the scandals produced in the New York Stock Exchange by the loss of rubber [...] ".

Numerous radiograms had been broadcast since Alfonso XII for the Spanish government, representatives traveled on steam in the newspapers, and so on. without a response from them, perhaps because they did not reach their destination, or also because the ships that could hear them did not transmit them. The only message issued from land that had been received until then to Alfonso XII after his departure from Cadiz was sent on the second day of navigation by the Marquis of Comillas greeting the Infanta and asking if he was happy. the crossing.

The opinion on wireless telegraphy expressed on May 5, 1910 by the journalist traveling aboard the steamer of the Transatlantic Company, protagonist of the first tests of wireless communication system on a Spanish merchant ship was as follows :

[...] Communications by sea between ships provided, of course, with the necessary equipment, handled precisely by employees of the assembled Marconi companies, reach, for the most part up to a distance of 250 miles. In the transmissions to more distance it can happen what has happened to us to the travelers of

Alfonso XII. Especially if a ship does not want to transmit what it receives, that cases also occur. But that doesn't mean anything against the wonderful invention.

Solved in principle the problem that ships sailing from Europe to America, and vice versa, have daily communication with both continents, is already a matter of very little time
the full resolution. What takes time to make all transatlantic ships the installation of the right equipment; what it takes to force ships to transmit the messages they receive; what it takes to convene an international congress to discuss the matter, of the importance there is no need to speak. "



That same day 5, the Minister of State, Manuel Garci'a Prieto, had sent a radiogram through the radiotelegraphic station of Gibraltar directed to Alfonso XII by Infanta Isabel in which it communicated to him that the King, the real family and the relatives of the members of the Spanish mission traveling to Argentina were fine. This message was not received on the Spanish steamer, being issued again the day after the Cape Verdean station to resend it from there.

Alfonso XII made a technical stop in Cape Verde to carbonize, after which he resumed sailing at a speed of 18 miles per hour, in order to arrive in Buenos Aires on the morning of May 18. , arrival that was fulfilled punctually. Infanta Isabel was received with great solemnity by the President of the Argentine Republic, traveling in a carriage uncovered the way to the Casa Rosada. During the two weeks of his stay in Argentina, the program of activities was exhausting, with constant signs of emotional feelings of sympathy for Spain.

On June 2, 1910 Alfonso XII embarked on the journey back to Spain. When he finally made his departure dropping heads, a large crowd crowded the port of Buenos Aires to say goodbye to the Infanta and the numerous entourage that accompanied her. The trip was a political success for Spain, the monarchy came out strengthened in its prestige and friendship with the Argentine nation.

The steamer Alfonso XII then set course for the Canary Islands and to the great surprise of the population of Tenerife, on June 15, 1910 appeared in the press of the capital, an edict of the mayor announcing the royal visit, which travels aboard steamer of the Transatlantic Company. Three days later, on June 18 at seven in the morning, Alfonso XII anchored in the foreport of Santa Cruz. Infanta Isabel de Borbón and her entourage were received by the authorities, with a formal ceremony after which the visit began.

During this voyage of the Infanta Isabel aboard Alfonso XII, the radiotelegraph station of Tenerife, which had been established by the Concessionaire controlled by Victor Popp, came into operation, although not in a perfect way.

Tomás Manuel Abeigón Vidal (EA1CIU)
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Pontevedra



TRANSMISSIÓ D'IMATGES EMPRANT UN EQUIP DE RÀDIO I / O SOFTWARE ESPECÍFIC (YONIQSSTV Y PEANUT SOFTWARE)

This document aims to be a help for all those radio amateurs who are interested in digital communications, in this case, specifically the transmission of images in digital form, using either a radio equipment, (HF / VHF), or communication via the Internet.

In this first installment we will focus on the easiest part which is that you do not need a radio equipment, interface, antenna, etc. - only a computer, an Internet connection and properly configured programs.

First step:

We need a program through which we can transmit images of any kind, whether they come from our private collection, a gallery of specific images downloaded from the WEB or from any other source. Several formats of the existing ones can be used, being most common the JPG and the BMP, not excluding others.
The program that many of me have chosen is the one developed by Makoto Mori quite some time ago and the name is MMSSTV, which was developed specifically for the transmission of images in Slow Scan TeleVision format or in Spanish Tele Vision for Slow Sweeping.

Today there is an improved version with a very convenient graphical interface called YONIQ. This program is freely distributed and can be downloaded from: http://radiogalena.es/yoniq/. The latest version is available in "Beta" quality and it works perfectly well.

Note that this program, (YONIQ MMSSTV), has been designed basically because we transmit images in SSTV format via radio, either HF, or VHF, so to be able to use it via WEB we will have to make some adjustments in the configuration, and it works great.

The second application we need is the one that links YONIQ to the Internet. In this case the application is called PEANUT. It is a small program that offers no complications as its configuration and handling is simple.

HOW DOES THE SYSTEM WORK ?:

The image or photo in question is uploaded to Yoniq, this program is responsible for generating the analog signal, (audible), and transmit it, as well as when you receive it, transform it again into a very acceptable resolution image.

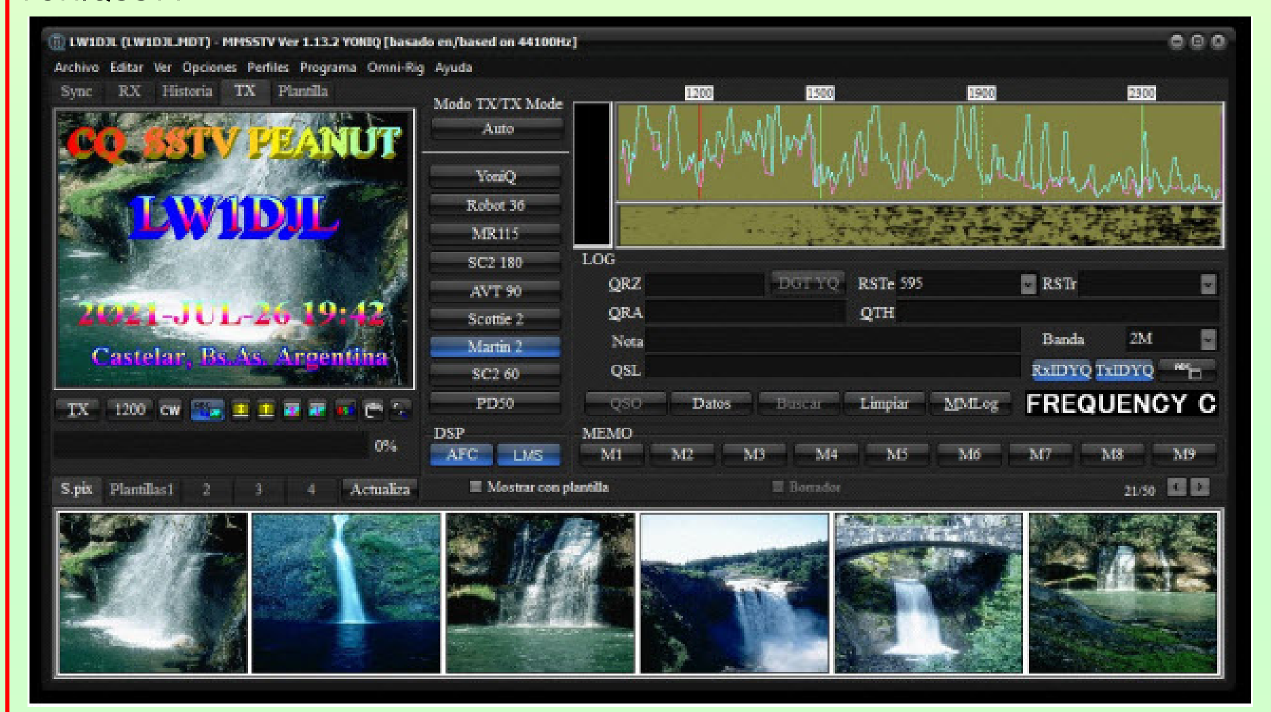
Now, what we want to do is turn this analog signal into digital to transmit over the Internet. The PEANUT program (The Peanut) is in charge of this task.
That is, both transmitting and receiving stations must have both applications active at the same time for the process to complete correctly.



Peanut is an application similar to the well-known "ECHOLINK", with the difference that the traffic of signals whether audio or image are completely analog and are run through Rooms or rooms where users connect. There is an important variety of these rooms around the world and with a great diversity of languages, each one chooses the one that best suits their needs. The system generates virtually no limitations and both the audio and image quality is excellent depending on its mode.

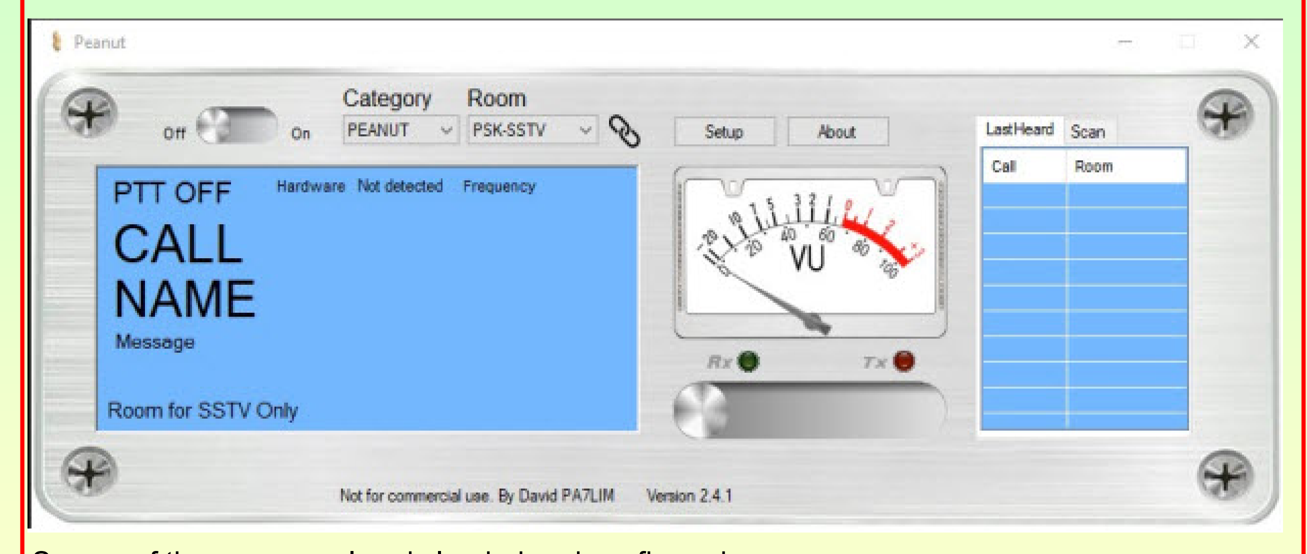
Below I will include some images of these two programs and then go to the configuration of each of them.

YONIQSSTV



The image shows the main screen of the program once loaded and configured.

THE PEANUT



Screen of the program already loaded and configured.



YONIQMMSTV CONFIGURATION

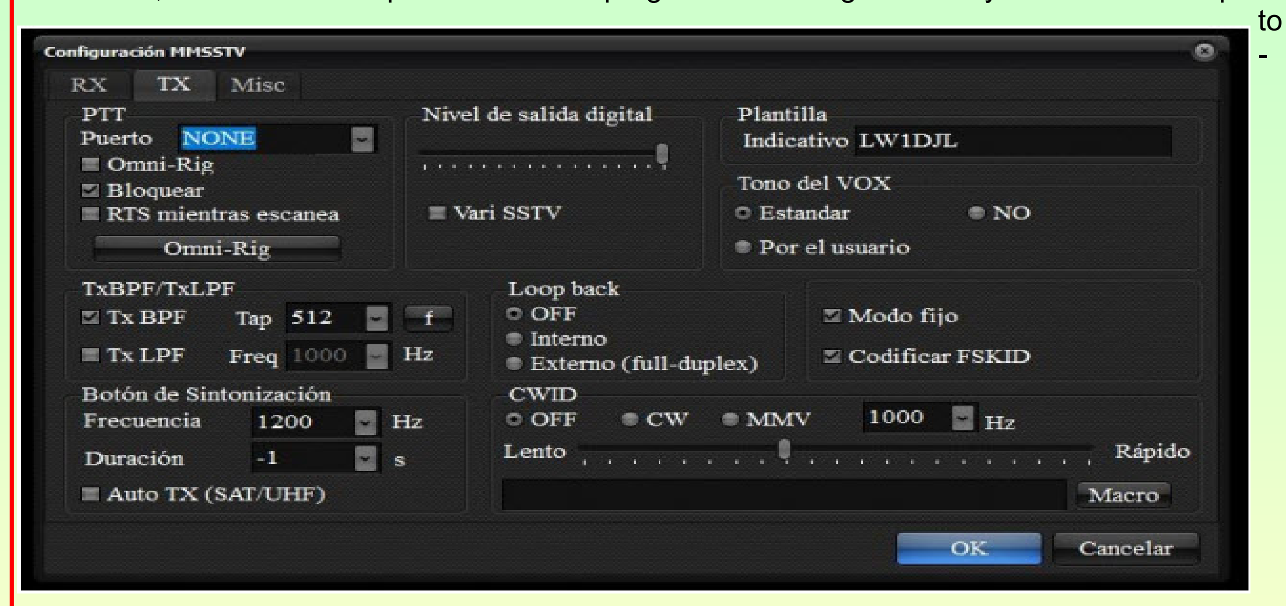
In the first installation of the program we will have to complete the data of our radio station, to be able to continue, after that we will follow the following steps:

1- In the top menu, look for the "Options" tab, activate it and a drop-down menu will open its last option is (Configure MMSTV).



2- We entered this option and completed the fields according to the image shown below:
RX screen, check the correspondence in the program and configure exactly as shown in the photo. (DO NOT GIVE OK YET)

3- Go to the TX tab and activate, complete according to the image below:
TX screen, check the correspondence in the program and configure exactly as shown in the pho-
to
-



enter YOUR license where it appears my -. (DO NOT GIVE OK YET) 4- Go to the Misc tab, check the correspondence in the program and configure exactly as shown in the photo.



At this point press the blue button that says OK

On this last screen note that on the Sound Card, the "Stereo Mix" is set up at the Input. If you do not have this option in your sound card settings, you must download the driver from the Internet and then install it. Here I leave one of the links where you can download the driver, (there are several).

The driver in question is the Realtek High Definition Audio Driver.
https://www.sony-latin.com/es/electronics/support/downloads/W0008267
With this realized One. YONIQSSTV is already configured

Font: Hector Enrique Guevara LW1DJL
https://www.qsl.net/lw1djl/

If you had to guess the number of man-made satellites that are orbiting the Earth, what number would you say?

Hundreds, thousands?

According to the Index of Objects Thrown into Outer Space, prepared by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), there are 4,921 satellites currently orbiting.

BBC - 2018





XXXII CATALAN COUNTIES CONTEST 2021

11-12 / 09/2021

TARGETS:

To promote the activity in VHF of portable stations, the competitive spirit, the technical knowledge and the Catalan Counties



ORGANIZATION:

Associació Radioaficionats de Catalunya-ARCAT

DURATION:

1st part: From 14:00 UTC on 2021.09.11, to 20:00 UTC on the same day.

2nd part: From 06:00 UTC on 2021.09.12, to 12:00 UTC on the same day.

QSO's:

Contacts in part 1 can be repeated during part 2.

It is not allowed to change the location of the station throughout the contest.

It is also not allowed to share QTH and facilities between two or more stations.

Contacts are all against all.

BANDS:

144/145 in the following modalities: FM, SSB and CW, respecting the recommendations and the band plan of the IARU.

Contact operated via EME and MS repeaters (including digital ones) will not be valid.

CATEGORIES:

Depending on the situation of the transmitting station:

EA3 (within EA3)

EA (except EA3)

INTERNATIONAL (Outside EA and EA3) Non-EA countries

Official Contest Indicator (EA3RCT)

A minimum of 5 contacts with CW (only once in each part).

INTERNATIONAL Category:

one (1) station within EA3 (only once in each part)

Provinces in EA3

Official Contest Indicator (EA3RCT)

A minimum of 5 contacts with CW (only once in each part).

The stations of the INTERNATIONAL category will pass: RS (T) and QTH Locator.

More info: https://www.comarques.cat/index2.html



Interesting updates for CQ WW

A new YOUTH category has been created that will be available to all competitors aged 25 and under. The format of the Cabrillo will be CATEGORY-OVERLAY: YOUTH.
In support of this change, youth overlay entries will be highlighted in the results (as is currently done for Classic and Rookies). In addition, the plates will be available for the winners.
2) A new category called EXPLORER has been established to allow fans participate in the CQ WW contest while experimenting creatively with stations connected to the Internet and other new technologies.



The aim of this category is to encourage innovation in operational strategies, station design and technological adaptation. Check out the detailed rules at https://cqww.com/explorer.htm for more information.
3) As a reminder (Note: this is not a new requirement), audio recordings can be requested for input as part of the record verification process. No single operator competing for a top five in the (a) World, (b) Continent, or (c) US Levels. UU., Including Classic Overlay, to record the transmitted and received audio as listened to by the operator for the duration of the operation of the contest. Failure to respond to this request may result in your registration being reclassified or disqualified.
The combination of adopting new technologies and recognizing the youth community among us will make the CQ WW even more popular.
event. My thanks to the CW WW Contest Committee and others who helped make this happen!

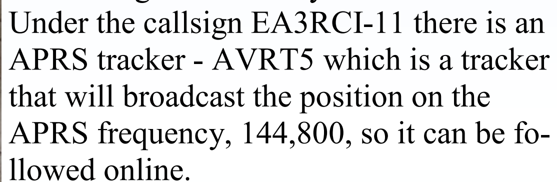
Source, John, K1AR
Director of the CQ WW competition



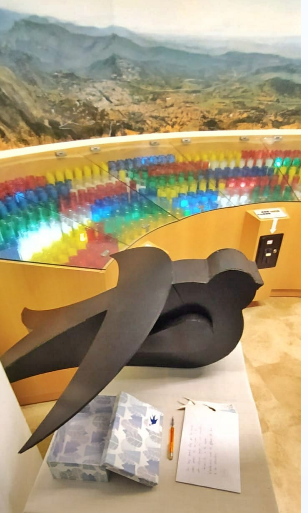
A swallow in memory of the victims of the COVID



In the previous installment we already talked about this great feat, which consists of sending a swallow with a hot air balloon into space with messages dedicated to the victims of Covid.
This time we will talk about its ins and outs and what interests us most about the communication systems it will carry.
La golondrina has a space dedicated to communication, monitoring and subsequent recovery.



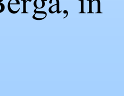
The entire structure has a weight of +/- 1450 grams and dimensions of 80X100 cm. which includes the weight of the structure (Golondrina) made of foam cardboard and made by the colleagues of the Penya boletaire de berga and the electronic components for monitoring and recovery.



Under the callsign EA3RCI-11 there is an APRS tracker - AVRT5 which is a tracker that will broadcast the position on the APRS frequency, 144,800, so it can be followed online.
You can follow it from the page https://aprs.fi/ and even from a mobile application.
It also has a Vaisala RG41 Probe, which will send position, temperature, pressure, and wind data on the 402,300 frequency.
The feeding will be in charge of a power bank of 5200 mah and of course, we will also have the recording of images thanks to a sports camera from the cubicle that will later be uploaded to the different channels on social networks.



But one of the essential components is the GPS locator that will allow to recover the contents once the balloon explodes in space and descends through the help of several incorporated parachutes.



This act will take place on September 8, 2021 at approximately 12:30 p.m. in the Queralt Sanctuary located to the Northwest of the city of Berga, in Barcelona Catalonia

Un XQ llamado Dercel (XQ3SK)

"When the senses are sharpened by love, they don't usually go unnoticed in everything that happens before they get a kiss. You find exquisite flavors in the look, in approaching, in throbbing, in the hug." Who said it ?, I said it !!!.

The sharpening of the senses ....

In the beginning, the debauchery of putting your voice in the air and receiving proof of reception. Let them hear everything you have to show. Sap great !.
The apparent satiety of being heard allows us to greatly appreciate how important it is to listen to what others have to say. And this is where we go from being these tremendous speakers to the best listeners. Sap great !.
As you continue to engage, you realize the replacement of your background music by your receiver by tuning in to the Open Band in turn, to make your daily responsibilities more enjoyable.
You find a genuine taste in building this antenna that allows you to get more distance and that goes out to look at the yard again and again. Enjoying the new radial toy that arrives in your radio room. The meeting of colleagues in front of the grill where above the meat are the radio anecdotes and new projects that will allow a better operation of our station.
What better taste than when you have a good time doing DX and you are already thinking about finishing the broadcasts, this entity tells you that it is not in your statistics and that you get to work. Smile from Ear to Ear. The taste is great!
Indescribable is the level of curiosity you arouse when you open the mailbox when you get home and find that you have new QSL cards.
Of the best flavors ..
Each point described could trigger a book of anecdotes and at least today, it seduces me to splurge on the QSL, but in particular, the one that like me, many operators continue to send inside a postal envelope. The exquisite QSL on paper.
In all these years I have received a lot of QSL and the truth, I always receive something that surprises me, that impresses me, that transports you to the landscape that the postcard gives us, recognition for the creativity of the owner who does not send them. And is that a QSL on paper, you come across many things that you can "savor".
When you open this envelope you just received (we all know we rarely leave them for later), there is no doubt that we will always find something new or that will transport us to the origins of this card.
Many stand out for the colors, print quality, landscapes never dreamed of or desired by any mere mortal. It is the QSL the closest contact we will have with the station with which we had QSO, in the vast majority of cases.
Everything I still find, QSL of operators who complete the fields with their fist and letter, as it flows, patching with strokes the mistakes made, what better detail ?.
In my case, I rarely see a card on more than one occasion. By receiving them and answering them I get the full sum of details that I manage to identify. Perhaps also for the certainty that others will arrive with equal or greater number of interesting topics.



What you consider a simple "QSO" could be for your correspondent, his first contact with your continent, with your country, the furthest his station has been able to reach. Or this one occasion where your correspondent practices some words he knows from your native language. At the end of communication, we are often unaware of the joy we provide to third parties.

Avoid ending your day without radiating a CQ.

QSL via LOTW ...

There is no doubt, of course. The ARRL with this accessible digital blog for everyone has solved many of our big headaches. No longer miss this coveted QSL, we will not have to wait for the BURO to decide to send the QSL cards, time we all know are very slow. Then to apply for a diploma, we will save ourselves from having to send a QSL voucher, sometimes without being clear about what the process of returning our cards will be like. Thanks to LotW, I work a new entity and in a short time when entering the web portal, the confirmation is already. And yes, how rich we enjoy it, we share it with friends, but what else? is there anything else? the truth is no. There are many details that the digital issue annihilates. It doesn't even taste similar.

Designing The QSL ....

The few times I have started to think about the design of my QSL card, understanding everything you can communicate through this postcard, we seek balance by sharing as many details as possible, without getting saturated with so much information. . Many times we have an incredible image that by saturating with data we prevent the recipient of our card from appreciating. It would never have occurred to me not to print a card with the other side blank. How to waste such valuable space? It depends on you. We can give a lot of life to this "white" face. A note on the back is always much appreciated.

One of these paper QSLs with Exquisite Flavor (The Genesis of this post) ....

After several days at the country QTH, on arriving home, the usual ritual, opening the mailbox and bingo !!!!, several QSL cards were waiting for me. As always, with eyes of diexista you read to the sender in the hope that the country of origin is whatever is not on my list of "confirmed DXCCs". After reviewing each postal envelope, nothing new like opening the envelope before reaching the radio room.



After dropping off all the packages and getting comfortable in my favorite spot in the house, I started opening the envelopes and enjoying the cards. The usual excitement, without imagining that it was the lightest card to catch my attention.

The black letters and large the indicative: K7SAX, confirmation of a contact of the year 2020, band: 20 meters, telegraphy mode. Beautiful image reduced by texts and confirmation data. So far nothing relevant.

Knowing that in a QSL this “can’t be everything”, I flip the QSL card and here’s the surprise. The operator had written a note on the reverse. The first line in English using abbreviations that only radio amateurs can read; and what a surprise, after that the text came in a readable Spanish language. And the best, hand in hand.

A 72-year-old gentleman, who started the hobby at age 65, with our QSO, was getting his first QSO with Chile and in turn with South America. At 72 years old, he can operate in Morse code perfectly.

Willy - tnx for the QSO - my 1st in Chile and South America! Estoy aprendiendo hablar en español, miro telenovelas en ~~the~~ la television con diccionario en mi mano, wiki. Usted esta mi primero contacto en Chile, y tambien mi primero en Sud America! Muy emocionante. Tengo 72 años pero un ham por solo 5 años. Este foto fue tomada de mi jardin. Su website es muy impresionante! Disfruté leyendo (y traduciendo) sobre tus proyectos. Una vez, mas gracias por la diversion QSO. Fue un verdadero placer.

73
Harold 'Hal' Fox
K7SAX

SHOT ON REDMI 9
AI QUAD CAMERA

After looking at his QRZ profile I see that Harold is an English teacher, in college studying computer science and more a musician for 50 years, I don’t visualize that he learned morse in his youth. . Maybe he learned when he started the hobby at an age WHERE MANY SAY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO LEARN. Not only did he learn Morse, but he insists on learning our language, which is considered one of the most difficult.

Not enough, with his little Spanish and the help of a dictionary (old-fashioned), the man was reading some of the boring stories on this blog.

In his note he tells me about the beautiful view (The image and description in QRZ is wonderful) that he has from his garden (If I bring my wife to live here, she will surely give me another couple of children).

With this simple Card and a few lines, Harold shared a lot of information with me. I thank him for sharing all that he meant to me for having a QSO with this humble operator, Juana’s son, one of those so many “questioned XQs”.

Thanks to Harold, I know I can’t die without visiting the shores of Oregon and enjoying with my own eyes such beautiful views and nature (in fact I’ve never seen a whale).

Maybe for being a shitty sentimentalist, I was all thrilled with this simple QSL. I have read his text several times, I have valued all his efforts at the age of 65 to be a radio amateur and not a writer (with the beautiful view he has). Thanks to Harold I came running to my blog and to write this post and while I was writing it, I told him so much that he enjoys a QSL Card to all of you., On paper and what better with a note from the operator, from his own hand.

I can go to sleep:
2:04 ... from the Shack of an XQ Called Dercel
Mas info: https://xq3sk.blogspot.com/

Un XQ llamado Dercel (XQ3SK)

EUROCB PRO550

To many you will hear this team, very well sold, at least in Spain.

40 Channels 26,965-27,405 MHz

AM / FM

Direct access to channel 19

Scanner mode

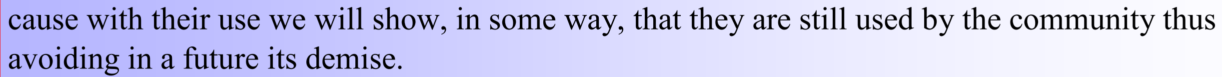
2 power options 1 and 4 w

Possibility of external power supply or with 9 batteries of 1.5v 240g weight

Distributed in the decade of the year 2000, at present, like many of these apparatuses this descatalogado.

A really tough team, which in those years provided the real experience of the CB, with which in times of spread could come to give big surprises.

I want to take this opportunity to encourage you to use the CB the 40 channels that are of legal use in Spain because with their use we will show, in some way, that they are still used by the community thus avoiding in a future its demise.



Just like in licensed amateur radio bands, there is also a band plan for these 40 channels, and really YES you can do DX on them.



FM, SSB, SSTV, FT8 and a long etc. of possibilities in a segment won to dust by people who years ago fought for the CB out of public and free use and who currently does not enjoy good health.



Once again I leave you the link to my youtube channel where I show you my collection.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSGY3L15_IE&t=70s

EA1OK

Adaptation of a DDS to the Furuno FS-1000

With these notes I propose to offer a necessary explanation to those interested who have requested this information, socialize with other colleagues and make it available on the FTP of FRCuba, from where it can be consulted or downloaded.



I guess they have the FURUNO plans on hand. This is essential for making changes to the FS-1000. Of course, previous experience "in cacharreo" is needed. It is important to know that the equipment to be modified is working properly, ie that no problems will appear after the changes, which slow down the good performance of what we have changed.

I start by telling them that this work has been done by many colleagues before me. Everyone has made their adaptation according to their needs or interests. In my personal case, my ideas were as follows:

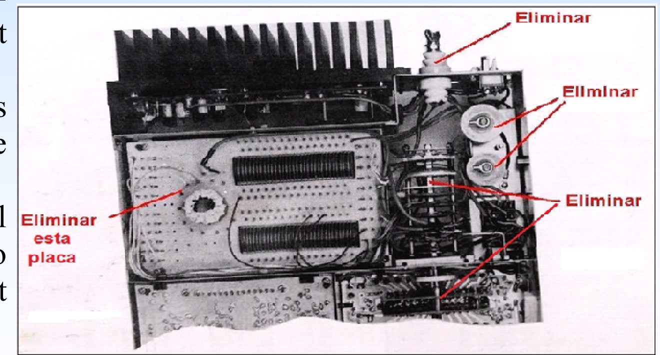
Prepare the team to work only in the 40 and 80 meter bands.
Retain original plate and bandpass filters (LPF). This is to take advantage of the high bandwidth of two of the original filters (3.2 to 5 MHz and 5 to 9 MHz). Obviously the first to use it in 80 meters and the second in 40. Of course, this is not the best for an amateur radio team, but it allows me a better listening radio outside of our bands, for example, in the mode AM.
Take advantage of the ALC control and the VSWR detector that comes on the original filter board.
Allow the computer to have both sides (LSB and USB). This allows me to monitor FT4 and FT8 with the WSJT, plus the JS8Call they always use USB.
Remove the squelch control and replace it with the Rotary Switch which is responsible for changing the frequencies of the DDS, among other functions.
Add a meter of "S" or "Modulation" or both.
Remove the original cookie changer system from the LPFs, and change the two bands with an additional relay I incorporated.
Incorporate a DDS.



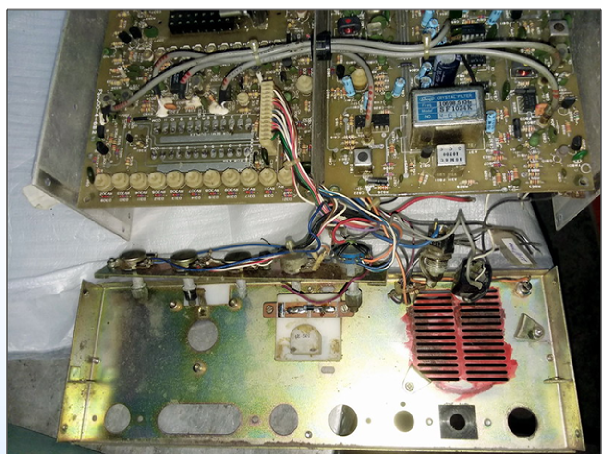
Add an audio output from the product detector to the front jack of the microphone.

Development.

After opening the equipment, removing the two lids, proceed to physically remove the rotary switch that changes the channels and all the glass except the 10.7 MHz. Remove the antenna coupler plate and the wire antenna ceramic connector from the front of the chassis, or leave it offline. Remove the 200 pF C501 capacitor.
Remember to keep the gray coaxial cables you remove as best you can as they will be used later.
We now proceed to remove the front panel from the chassis to make the relevant holes to then place the DDS and the “S” subway if it will put any.



Some pictures of the process.



Front disassembly process before making the vacuum for the DDS.

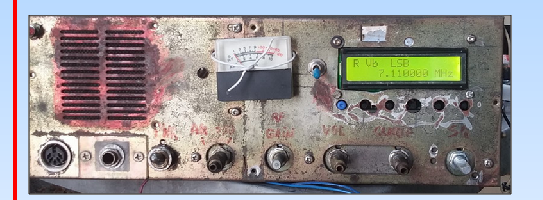


Metro "S" and DDS inserted in the front sub panel.

Chassis without the rotary switch, without the plate of the antenna coupler and with the new elements of the front already fixed. Then it will be left to sink the front of the same measures that occupy the DDS and the subway of "S". To the left of the signal subway I incorporated another switch for the side change.

I also removed the microphone input connector and replaced it with a 5-pin female DIN connector. This motivated me to not have the connector that goes into the microphone cable.

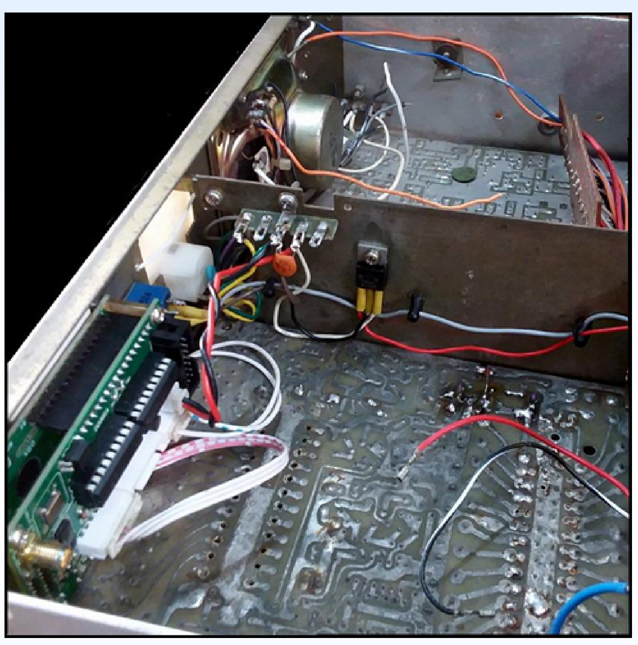
Selvamar Noticias
English Version
NEW
* La revista del Radioaficionado



Front without lid. Note the 6 holes for the adjustment switches and the LPF switch.



Medium finished front. All buttons, knobs and USB / LSB switch are missing



Interior view with DDS and "S" metro fixed. It is necessary to observe strip of 5 poles added, and the regulator 7808 using wall of the chassis like heat sink.

NOTE: In my first test, without having modified the end I was able to achieve an output power of 57 Watts with 13.5 Volts in power and good QSO in fonia from New York and Florida to the north, the Caribbean (Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic), to the south with Suriname, Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil, and to the west with Mexico. Of course, also with our entire island from East to West.

Procedure.

Disassemble the equipment. Remove the components mentioned on the first page of this writing.

Mark and make the necessary holes in the front to add: The DDS, the signal meter (optional), a switch for 80/40 meters and another for changing the LSB / USB sides. Add these components to the modified front.

Conveniently locate the LM7808 regulator that will power the DDS.

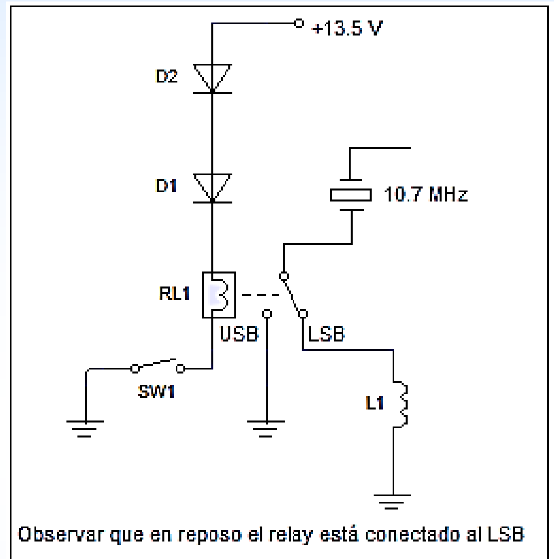
Make the following changes to the OSC PCB: Remove the indicated items and connect the DDS output to the indicated point.

Keep in mind if you are going to use both sides. Using a single side simplifies hardware but limits the possibilities of radio in terms of monitoring digital communications (e.g. with the WSJT) in FT4 and FT8 modes.



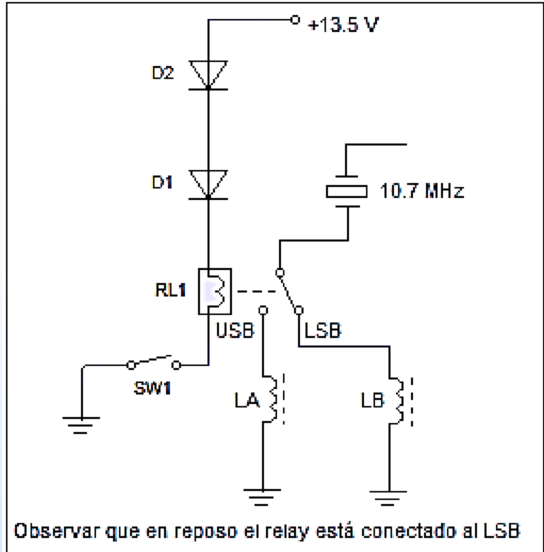
At this point if you are only going to use the LSB, simply add a 6 or 7 mm diameter coil with ferrite core adjustable in series between the 10.7 MHz Xtal and ground. This coil (L1) will have 25 to 28 turns of enameled wire caliber 28 or 30 (0.32-0.25 mm in diameter).

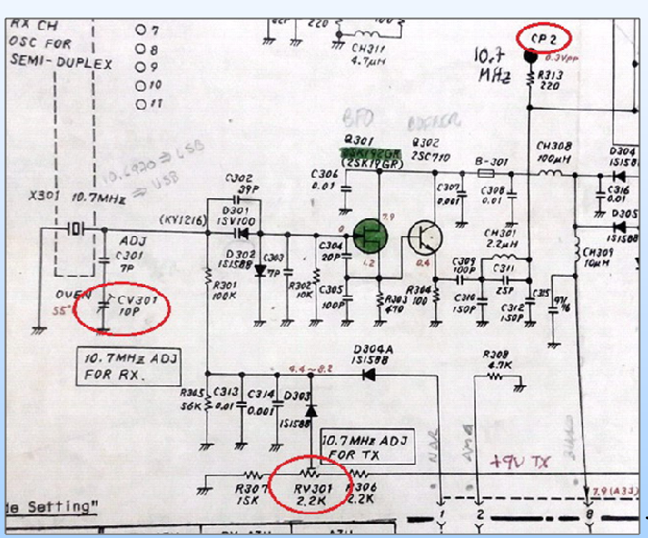
If you also want to use the top side, you will need to use a miniature 12 Volt relay to switch between USB and LSB. In my first test, with 13.5 V, this relay was heated. So I put two 1N4001 diodes in series with its coil to “knock” 1.2 volts. Connections should be as short as possible. The following image details the connection we are referring to.



It is very important to work on both sides that the glass can be adjusted to 10.7 million MHz. Over time, the glass changes. Mine did not adjust to less than 10.710500 MHz. Then I had to resort to the next trick to do 10.7 million MHz by inserting another coil as seen in the next image.

Remember that L1 is equal to LB. For LA, 10 or 12 laps of equal caliber in a form of the same type as L1 will suffice. The printed circuit board must be chopped to insulate the Xtal from the ground circuit. Look at the picture to understand the fit.





The first thing we will do, being in USB mode, is to adjust the BFO to 10,700 MHz using CV301. To do this the EMISSION switch on the front panel must be in A3J (J3E) mode. In AM mode the BFO is not energized. If the adjustment is not achieved because the quartz glass is devalued, the LA coil will need to be replaced. The reading is taken in CP2.



It is now switched to the LSB and the L1 or LB inductor will be adjusted by measuring the frequency in CP2 until it reaches 10.6970 MHz. The CV301 control will not be readjusted. The output level at CP2 will drop by half or 150 mVpp. Still the team will be able to work well, but later we will see how to resolve this situation. (Perhaps varying the R304 in the Q302 emitter). This is my task.

The DDS configuration (in my case, the version of this device is CNS 4.01) should look like this. Don't forget to put the negative sign in OFFSET FREQ. You need to know the programming of your DDS perfectly.

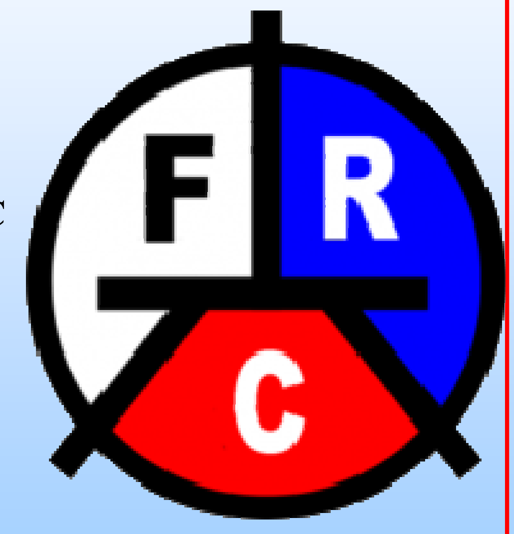
DDS REF MULT = X1 REFCLK
SYSTEM CLK = 125.000000 MHz
OFFSET FREC = -10.6985 MHz (note negative sign)
MAX DDS FREC = 50.000000 MHz
MIN RX DDS FREQ = 10.6985 MHz
SSB OFFSET = 0.001500 MHz
CW OFFSET = 0.000800 MHz

Fine tuning of the transmission frequency is achieved with RV301. I recommend doing this through monitoring that can be achieved with a nearby receiver. So we adjust by listening to our own voice. In case we want to adjust with the frequency meter, we must obtain in CP2 a reading of 10.697000 MHz when we press the PTT being in the LSB mode and 10.700000 MHz in USB mode.

The center of the FS-1000 FI filter is at 10.6985 MHz. This filter has a bandwidth of 2.4 KHz. Putting the BFO at 10.7 MHz we get the USB. When we set the BFO value to 10.6970 MHz we will get the LSB. The difference is always 1.5 kHz, both above and below the center of the filter. Whenever we choose a side with the switch that controls the micro-relay we must correspond it with the side that we put on the DDS screen.

End Part 1

Manuel Romero Suárez (CO6SE)
Colaborador del sistema informativo de la FRC
Radio Club Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus





Elmer Award

This year one of the winners has been our colleague and friend Marcelo CA1HDG for his commitment to colleagues who are taking their first steps on the radio. He is always present and with a smile, ready to steal free time from his family to dedicate it to helping his fellow radio amateurs.



But what is the Elmer prize?

Elmering or mentoring has long been the backbone of amateur radio. While technology is constantly evolving, human interaction between radio amateurs will not be replaced and will always remain one of the strongest traditions in the hobby. As licensed radio amateurs, we are all ambassadors for ham radio and we should always look for ways in which we can welcome newly licensed radio amateurs and project a positive image that attracts others to ham radio.

Origin of the term "Elmer"

The term "Elmer", meaning someone who provides guidance and personal assistance to potential radio amateurs, first appeared on QST in a March 1971 "How's DX" column by Rod Newkirk, W9BRD (now also VA3ZBB). Newkirk called them "the forgotten fathers of ham radio." While he probably wasn't trying to coin a term at the time, this is how Newkirk featured "Elmer" in his column and, as it turned out, to the rest of the amateur radio world:

"Too often you hear a sad story in this little nutshell: 'Oh, they almost gave me a ticket too, but Elmer, W9XYZ, moved out and I lost interest.'

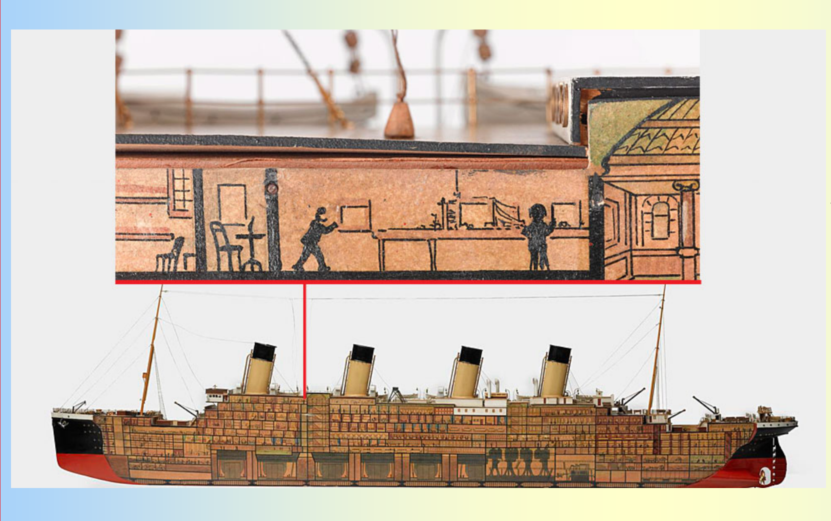
Newkirk went on to say, "We need those elmers. All of the elmers, including the ham that took most of the time and the trouble of giving that boost toward their leave, are the birds that keep this great game young and fresh." --Rick Lindquist, N1RL

As you can see, the term is not very old. Before the first use of Elmer as the one who guided and encouraged us, what were these people called? We have received many suggestions; teacher, mentor, tutor, guide, helper, sage? All are appropriate, but above all they are called friends.

More info: **http://www.arrl.org/elmer-award**

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The curiosities of the Titanic



In this model of the "sister" of the Titanic, the Olympic, it is seen how the radio booth was located just below the main deck, to provide the shortest distance between the equipment and the antennas.

Mobile communication operator Jack Phillips was sending passenger messages when the ship hit the iceberg.

At that time, communication between ships and shore was done using Morse code, just like conventional telegraphy.

Although the Titanic had been equipped with the best wireless equipment available, at that time there was not yet an established practice of maintaining a clear channel for emergency communications.

It was not like calling a phone and talking directly to one person, but the channels were open to everyone at the same time.

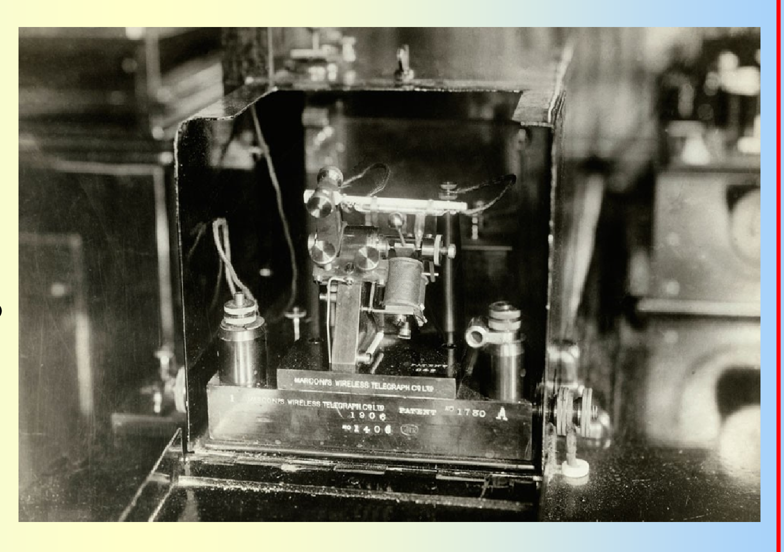
All the ships were transmitting on the same frequency, and most of them had only one wireless operator, who worked a long shift and then closed at night.

CQD!

The distress signal used by Marconi's operators, CQD, soared across the Atlantic.

"CQ" was the signal to suspend transmissions and pay attention. The "D" to indicate danger.

"Let's send SOS. It's the new call, and it may be your last chance to send it," said Bride, who was saved.





Without the wireless telegraph, there probably would have been no survivors.

Although in 1906, the Berlin International Radio Telegraph Convention had created the signal "SOS" - letters chosen for their simplicity in Morse Code: three dots, three dashes and three dots - to request assistance, operators rarely used it.

SOS!

Soon after, the International Radiographic Conference in London approved new regulations for wireless communication on board ships.

Perhaps the most important of these was that passenger ships had to have 24-hour radio operators, use the same wavelength to transmit signals, and suspend messages at regular intervals to check for distress calls.

In addition, SOS became the standard signal to call for help after the sinking of the Titanic.



The image is the only photo that remains of the S.S. Titanic. It was taken by a passenger named Father Brown, who in 1912 left that ship in Queenstown, Ireland, before his Atlantic crossing. (Photo Ken Marschall collection)



There are modes for every purpose and interest group!



The PSK, Olivia and other "Sound Card" modes have not gone away. Newer modes are probing the limits of technology and HF radio. With the advent of the personal computer came along a whole new range of possibilities. The WSJT-X modes only serve to put more "tools" into you HF toolkit. Some of these are purely experimental modes (WSPR), and some serve to provide QSOs where voice communication is not possible (the "FT" modes). No one mode is perfect for all communications and the enjoyment of Ham Radio is enhanced by the now wide choice of modes from CW to RTTY, to PSK31 to the more computer enhanced modes of the JTx and FTx series that Joe Taylor has brought out.

Many modes are not voice or "conversational modes", but many are! You can pick and chose which mode you want to use for the mood or pure enjoyment of learning a new way to communicate. But please remember to be a "good neighbor" when learning a new mode! Make sure that your signal is contained to the needed bandwidth and you are not generating spurious signals up and down the band because you are over-driven! Most of the sound card modes are VERY sensitive to any non-linear products (the PSK and Olivia type modes) and although you may have a powerful signal, if the signal is not linear and there are distortion products outside of the needed 31 Hz (in the case of PSK31) you will not make many friends or be very successful in making any QSO's! Learning to control your signal and IMD by operating your station can make you a better operator and you will gain respect from all that see your "clean" signal.

On the other hand, being recognized by a poor wide and distorted signal will make you easily recognized and avoided. If you take pride in the quality of your signal, you will be rewarded with a great operating experience and the personal satisfaction of having mastered another aspect of Ham Radio! In digital modes it is much easier for your software to decode a "clean" but weaker signal than trying to decode a strong but distorted signal. It's just the way things in technology work!

Mitch Baum AE2A
http://www.ae2a.net/



They will be at Iberradio



Last June, the Association of Relief Troops was established in Madrid, an association made up of former volunteers from the Red Cross Relief Tro-ops Brigades, members of the Red Cross of the Sea, the Alpine Section and the Youth Red Cross.



In addition to the relief and emergency activities that were carried out, there was (among others) the Transmissions Unit that was in charge of the communication and coordination of the different troops via radio.



Old Transmission Turret

The Association will be present at IBERRADIO in an informative AND OUTSTANDING way, exposing equipment that has been used during these years but that WILL NOT BE FOR SALE.

We will be able to know the equipment that was used and we will have our
available to members of the Association for any queries we want to ask them about the exhibited equipment and about the Association.



Some of these teams will be present at IBERRADIO

IberRadio 2021 - VI Radiocommunication Fair
Ávila - September 18
Saturday from 10:00 to 20:00
Exhibition and Congress Center Lienzo Norte -
Avenida de Madrid, 102 · 05001 Ávila





(ANGELOSO) LRCB nº 274
EA4HEF ANGEL



Magnificent Cuban performance at CW's ARRL

With five stations in the "Top Ten" of their respective categories, the Cuban performance closed in the ARRL International DX Contest of telegraphy, which was held in February of this year.
They stood out, with second and third places in the 80 meter band, Abelardo Navarro (CO2AN) and Juan Carlos Molina (CO2JD), Carlos Martínez (CO2CW) with third place in all QRP bands, while Reinaldo Pino (CO2RQ) in all bands and Edibel Frias (CM3EFM), also in all bands, but QRP, each achieved seventh places.
The rest of the participants were included between places 15 and 33 of their categories.
It is worth highlighting the participation of a young man, who with barely twenty years old, is seen as a future great "contestant". This is Nelson Hernández (CM8JY), who managed to occupy the 16th place in a category as difficult and crowded as the 40 meters.
A total of eleven participants in five categories participated for the largest island in the Caribbean in the popular competition sponsored by the ARRL, then the rest of the Cuban participants and the respective places: CO6RD (place 15, SOAB), CO8RH (place 31, SO20), CO6WD (25th place, SO40), CO6EC (16th place, SOAB QRP) and CO6YBC (SOAB).



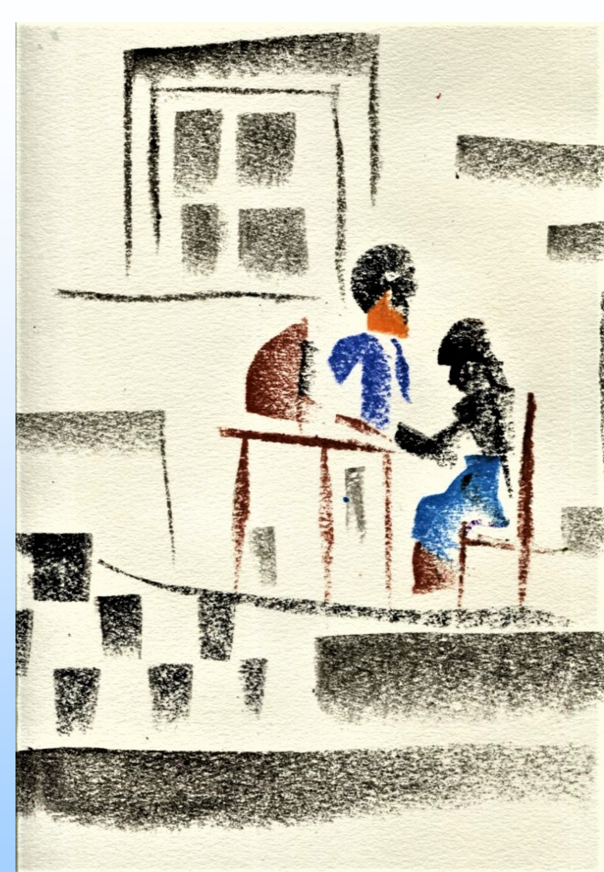
Raúl Verdecie (CO8ZZ)
GDXC National Coordinator

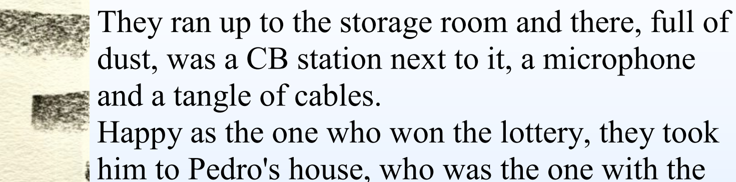
Selvamar Noticias
NEW English Version
* La revista del Radioaficionado

Radio Adventures - The Three "Rs"

Pedro and Pablo were two friends who had been very fond of electricity and electronics since they were little.
They really liked making what they called inventions, recycling electronic gadgets that friends and neighbors gave them.
A few years ago, they had made a communication system between the two since they lived opposite each other, the system consisted of passing cables from window to window and with a battery and a light bulb with what they did Morse.
On another occasion, with engines recovered from toy cars, they managed to make what they called the robot.
One day, while they were thinking about what they could do, a neighbor told them. At home, I have a radio station and some cables that I don't know what to do with.
Huauuu they thought, we will talk to the police or even the spaceships.







They ran up to the storage room and there, full of dust, was a CB station next to it, a microphone and a tangle of cables.
Happy as the one who won the lottery, they took him to Pedro's house, who was the one with the tools.
They started by cleaning it, took out the buttons very carefully and left them as new.
A few minutes later it looked like new equipment, but… How do we make it work?

Looking on the internet they discovered that it ran on a car battery.
To what Pablo said. My dad has a spare battery for his car. I'm going to get it.

Minutes later he returned with the heavy battery to which the cables were connected and after touching many buttons, it lit up.
Okay, but there was only a hellish noise.

Selvamar Noticias
English Version
NEW
* La revista del Radioaficionado

Pablo said between the cables I have seen that there was a very long black cable, they located it and connected it, the thing remained the same.

Won't we miss an antenna? Pedro said.
Quickly, the two searched the internet for what antenna was needed, they saw many types of antennas, dipoles, vertical, cubic, directives.

Pedro said. Look at a dipole I think my mother has the wire of a clothesline



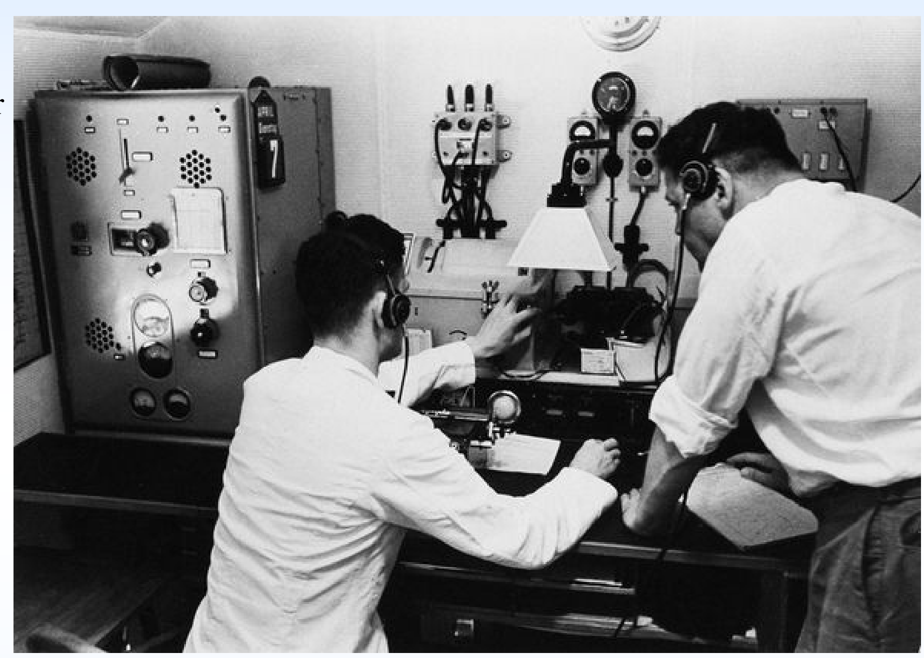
that she no longer uses. They took the meter, the pliers and some tool in case they needed it and began to build the dipole.
Once built, they connected it to the coaxial cable they found and, surprise, something began to be heard.
They said to themselves…, won't we have to put it up? And quickly they climbed to the terrace where with a rope they managed to tie the antenna.
And suddenly breiko breiko
A voice was heard on the station's speaker. Hesitantly they grabbed the mike and said Hello Breiko.
A voice was heard on the station's speaker. Hesitantly they grabbed the mike and said Hello Breiko.
A voice answered hello I am the station….
And so they continued for a few minutes talking to each other, learning about amateur radio and hearing terms such as stationary, frequencies, watts, ampli ...
Little by little they were perfecting the station and today they are great radio operators.

What for some is garbage for others is a treasure.
Amateur radio complies with the three "Rs"
Recycle, Reuse, Recover

Author: Manel Carrasco (EA3IAZ)
Illustrations: Josep M. Hontangas (EA3FJX)
Correction: Juan José Martínez (EA3IEW)

THIS WAS THE RADIO STATION OF THE ADRIGIBLE LZ129 "HINDENBURG"

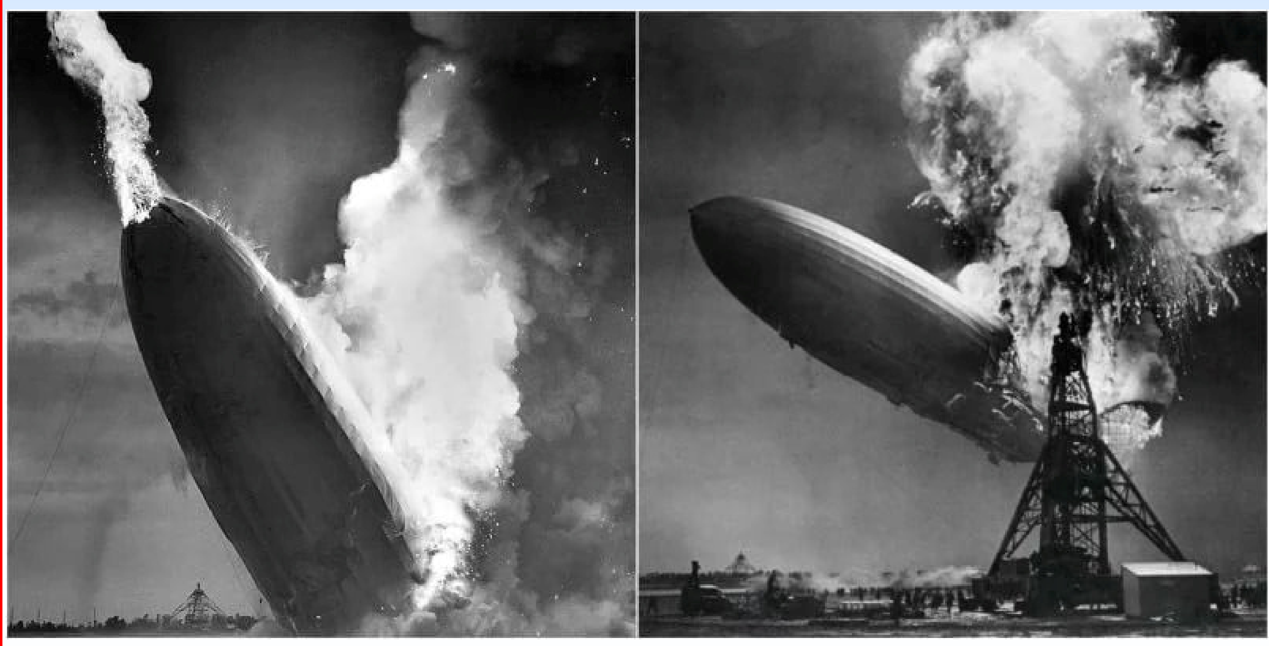
The LZ 129 Hindenburg was one of the two largest airships, built of duralumin in the 1930s.
It was 245 meters long, 41 meters in diameter, with 16 bags (14 hydrogen and two air balloons) with a capacity of 200,000 m³ of gas, with four Daimler-Benz DB 602 diesel engines of 1,200 hp (890 kW) , which allowed a maximum speed of 135 km / h.
The Hindenburg was longer than three Boeing 747s put together. Originally, it had a capacity for 50 passengers, being increased to 72.



The radio room was located in the hull of the airship, just above the engine control room, and contained 200-watt long- and short-wave equipment.
The call sign was "DEKKA".
The LZ129's most successful two-way radio communication was achieved on its second test flight, reaching a distance of 4375 miles from Chatham, Massachusetts, United States.
The station had two transmitters, one for long waves and one for short waves, and two full-wave receivers. The navigation aids consisted of three sets of direction finders.
The long wave transmitter could be tuned to any wavelength between 575 and 2700 meters using plate circuit modulation. The power at the antenna was 200 watts for CW. and 125 watts for telephony.
It used a two-wire antenna, 120 meters long, which could be unwound by means of a motorized winch. The receiver and transmitter used the same antenna, equipped with an automatic device that switched it when speaking into the microphone. As soon as the transmission stopped for more than half a second, it would automatically revert to receiving conditions.
The short wave transmitter had the same power as the long wave transmitter and could tune from 17 to 70 meters (17,700 to 4,280 kc). This range was divided into two overlapping bands. The antenna consisted of a quarter wave trailing cable, which was wound to the length required for the frequency in use.
The necessary energy was supplied by an internal combustion engine and a generator that supplied the electrical energy for the lighting of the airship, the power for the radio equipment and the current for the electric stove.

The supplies of filaments and plates were obtained by means of the usual transformers. The

Necessary filters were placed on the lines to eliminate interference.
Two all-wave receivers were used for reception, one for each transmitter. They were four-tube receivers that used two r.f. circuits. with a frequency range of 15 to 20,000 kc. subdivided into 10 bands.
Switching from one band to another could be done quickly because all the spools were mounted on the edge of a disc that could be turned by hand.



The power source for the receivers consisted of a storage battery for power A and B. These batteries could be charged during flight.
In addition, three different DF receivers were used on board the airship. The first was used for in-flight navigation, to find the location of the airship using transverse markings and to follow a course indicated by beam transmitters.
They had a wavelength range of 300 to 1,800 meters. And two other directional receivers were used to land in bad weather.
A large loop was connected to two of these receivers by means of a transformer. A small loop was coupled to the third directional receiver.
The output of the three receivers was connected to two indicating instruments. Each instrument had three pointers and each of them was controlled by one of the three receivers.
When the aircraft landed, the airport ground crew operated three radio transmitters that gave full instructions for grounding the craft, releasing the grab lines, etc.
The giant Hindenburg, while making what would be its last trip on Thursday, May 6, 1937, caught fire and was destroyed when it crashed to the ground when it tried to land at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, New Jersey, United States.
The accident killed 36 people (about a third of the people on board). It was widely covered by the media of the time and marked the end of airships as a means of transport.

Source: Herbert Lennartz, Radio News, August 1937
Shared by: Carlos Almirón (LU7DSY)



One more season the C.B. in The World on Our Antenna



Next Monday, September 13, at its usual schedule, 23:00, El Mundo en Nuestra Antena begins its new season 2021-2022. Apart from all its sections related to the world of communications. The Citizen Band will have its section by Manolo-Meteorito, this year as a novelty, it will have the collaboration in this section of Ángel Gómez, QRZ Angeloso-EA4HEF, also responsible for the Citizen Band news section on the URE website.

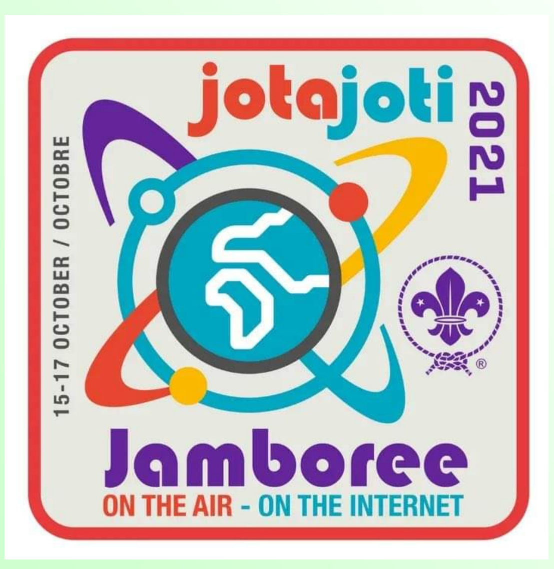


Together we hope to live up to the aspirations that the world of C.B. makes it available to us in the form of news and media activities.

To all of you who have followed us in previous editions and to those who join this world, we are waiting for you every Monday night at http://www.radiobenicalap.com/ from 23:00, or later on the advertised platforms. Welcome everyone.

By Manolo-Meteorito

CQ Jamboree, CQ Jamboree, CQ Jamboree.



October arrives and with that, an activity that without being a contest, a certificate or an activation, gathers radio amateurs from all over the world, we refer to the so-called Jamboree in the Air ...
For those who are not Scouts, we will explain that the word "Jamboree" comes from the Zulu language and means meeting of tribes, so that Jamboree in the Air would be, a gathering of tribes or in this case Scout patrols through radial waves.
But ... where did this idea start that brings together more than a million children and young scouts and thousands of Radio Amateurs around the world every year? ...
It was in 1957, when in Sutton Park England, a World Jamboree was held which was attended by about 35,000 Scouts from 60 countries and for the first time in this type of event, a station was set up in a tent. of amateur radio, under the code GB3SP. The radio station was a novelty and Jamboree attendees were allowed to visit it as long as they watched from behind a small fence.
Leslie R. Mitchell, a young British Scout leader and radio amateur (G3BHK) wrote at the time, "I was very surprised by the large number of foreign Scout radio amateurs who attended Jamboree," she also commented that when the event "we were all a little sad, it was when someone accidentally noticed that we might try to get in touch in the air. This became the idea of trying to communicate on a specific day to focus on the our efforts, and they asked me to make the necessary arrangements "and unknowingly, Les Mitchell became this way, the founding father of JOTA
In October of 1957 Mitchell, next to a group of Scouts of Reading Berkshire, installed a tent property of group N ° 79 and realized a test that lasted 12 hours, for which they used a transmitter 40 watt AM and a modest wire antenna, during these tests formulated what would be the rules of this event. These rules were so simple and clear that they remain unchanged to this day.
After the initial analysis, there seemed to be a number of traps, the stations were spread all over the planet and time differences had to be considered. Then Mitchell decided to hold the event throughout the weekend and ask the world's radio amateurs with an interest in the Scout movement to put their stations on the air and at the same time invite local Scouts to add -s'hi. And so the Air Jamboree was born.


Nace el Jamboree en el aire

FIRST BOY SCOUT INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE-ON-THE-AIR

G3BHK/A

ENGLAND

Station Qth: H.Q. 79th Reading Scouts   Home Qth: 965 Oxford Road, Reading

To Radio ....
Confirming our QSO
on .... May, 1958, at ....
hrs. GMT on .... Mcs.

Your Signal report was
TX:—40/150W. Home built
RX:—National HRO-MX
Antenna:—275' Long Wire
Operator:—Leslie R. Mitchell

PSE QSL

WE HOPE TO MEET YOU AGAIN NEXT YEAR

Printed by Henry Ling Ltd. at The Dorset Press, Dorchester

After the test realized by Mitchell, the interest was so great that finally the days 10 and 11 of May of 1958 the First World-wide Jamboree was realized
of amateur radio, called Jamboree On The Air or JOTA. Since then, the event is held every year on the third weekend in October.
The event grew exponentially over the





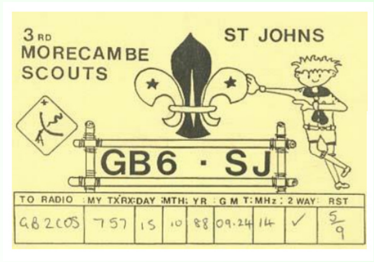


years, already for the 4th Jamboree of 1961 involved 47 countries from 5 continents, and by 2012 this figure had increased to 142 countries and more than one million Scouts communicating -se for the different bands and ways. Such is the interest that this event causes even astronaut Michael Fossum KF5AQG, I plan to make contacts from the space station during the 2012 Jamboree.



Today we can say Jamboree in the Air, is the largest World Scout Organization event in the world, with the active participation of 150 countries, more than 1.3 million participants and about 10,000 amateur radio stations around the world, without collaboration this great event could not have been possible.



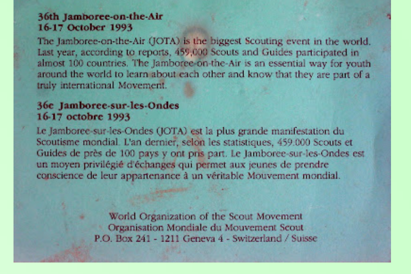






Tuty XQ1ROA





36th Jamboree-on-the-Air
16-17 October 1993

The Jamboree-on-the-Air (JOTA) is the biggest Scouting event in the world. Last year, according to reports, 459,000 Scouts and Guides participated in almost 100 countries. The Jamboree-on-the-Air is an essential way for youth around the world to learn about each other and know that they are part of a truly international Movement.

36e Jamboree-sur-les-Ondes
16-17 octobre 1993

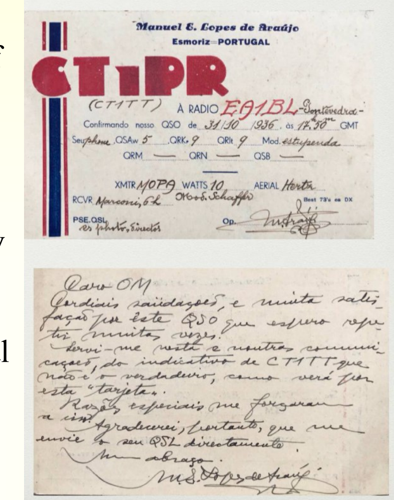
Le Jamboree-sur-les-Ondes (JOTA) est la plus grande manifestation du Scoutisme mondial. L'an dernier, selon les statistiques, 459.000 Scouts et Guides de près de 100 pays y ont pris part. Le Jamboree-sur-les-Ondes est un moyen privilégié d'échanges qui permet aux jeunes de prendre conscience de leur appartenance à un véritable Mouvement mondial.

World Organization of the Scout Movement
Organisation Mondiale du Mouvement Scout
P.O. Box 241 - 1211 Geneva 4 - Switzerland / Suisse



Enrique Vázquez Lescaille V Collection (Conclusion).

The Pontevedra gang during 1935 and documentary testimony of the existence of amateur activity during the Spanish Civil War of the EA1BL and other radio amateurs

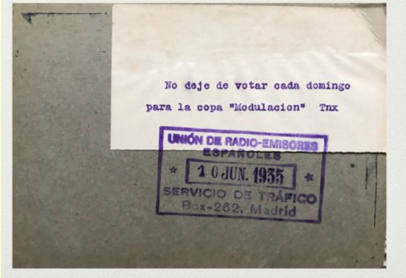


In 1935, EA1BL participated, like Ángel Pereira Renda (EA1BS) from A Estrada, in the Modulation Cup contest, the classification of which was published by the URE Magazine in August of that year, finishing fifth. In the same number of the URE newsletter, the results of the Spanish-Portuguese Phoning Contest were detailed, in which we can see EA1BL in sixth place.

A QSL of EA4AT belonging to the Collection offers a documentary testimony about these two competitions in which Enrique Vázquez played a prominent role.

Enrique Vázquez was appointed, after the summer of 1935, the local URE delegate in Pontevedra, for which he received and processed the traffic of QSL's from the members of his field, which explains that in the Collection there are confirmation cards for some of the them and that also provide very interesting data about their amateur activity. In this way we can see some QSLs for EA1BG, EA1BI-Provisional (EA1AO), EA1BH and EA1BJ. Although we could comment here on some curious things about these pieces, I leave the interested reader to discover them himself so as not to be too extensive, but I would like to clarify that EA1BI was the official callsign of José Hermida Vidal, EAR-H, who was formed with the brothers Vázquez Lescaille as a radio amateur. As the granting of callsign to Bernardino Buceta Quintáns was imminent, he used the provisional callsign EA1BI in the belief that they would be the letters officially assigned to his station, however this did not happen. The callsign EA1AO, vacant at that time, and which had belonged to Alfonso Rodríguez Lafont, from Santander (ex-EAR-138), was the one that officially corresponded to him at the end of December 1935. These QSL's are therefore elements of great interest. of Buceta in the Collection, which never reached the recipient, possibly due to the arrival of these close to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, or not having the opportunity to receive them in any case, remaining in the hands of the local delegate.





We must also mention the documentary verification in the Collection of the proliferation at that time of Regional Radio Groups that gave rise to F.A.R. (Federación Agrupaciones de Radio) around the controversial figure of Miguel Moya, EA4AA and ex-EAR-1 who thus resurfaced in the world of Amateur Radio again taking the helm of a powerful organization that brought together many unhappy or dissatisfied amateurs with the work of URE which did not quite bring together all the wills.

Thus we come to the Spanish Civil War that caused the coup of July 18, 1936.

According to what was written in the magazine Radio Nacional of July 18, 1937: "During the morning of Monday, July 20 [1936], Radio Pontevedra was guarded by the Guards of

Assault, and then a police commissioner appeared with an order from the Civil Governor to destroy the transmitter. But by virtue of the reasoning that was made to him, mainly that by not bringing a written order he could incur liability, he limited himself to making it useless by uncoupling and taking a feeding group, a fact that we immediately informed the military governor of the Plaza , General [Chief of the Eighth Artillery Brigade] [José] Iglesias [Martínez] ". Regarding the amateur station of Vázquez Lescaille, EA1BL, it was also disabled at first, as it was located in a room next to the EAJ-40. The Civil Governor, Gonzalo Acosta Pan (of the Republican Left), once assumed control by the rebels, was replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Luis Ledo. Captains Caruncho and Fernández who began the dissemination of the military statements through it.


La estación de radioaficionado EA1BL fue utilizada por el Gobierno militar durante la Guerra Civil. En la fotografía, el radiotécnico Ramón Pazos Gondar con «Santiaguiño», aprendiz delante de la emisora en algún momento de descanso entre 1936-1939.

The radio technician and employee of Radio Pontevedra, Tomás Luis Barbería, due to his political ideas contrary to General Franco, had to be hidden. Aided by his employers, the Vázquez Lescaille brothers, who hid him in a false ceiling and obtained the necessary documentation for him to leave the country, he was later taken, hidden in a vehicle driven by his partner Ramón Pazos Gondar, to Portugal, from where traveled to Argentina. There he got a job as a radio technician hired by RCA Víctor Argentina, S.A., possibly recommended by Alberto Carlos Cambre, and later he managed to reunite his family, who managed to flee from Spain. They settled in Río Gallegos where Barbería worked, first in the construction of the LU-12 (the southernmost of the Argentine broadcasting stations) located in Río Gallegos, Santa Cruz (Patagonia), and from 1945 on in his own radio technical business "Barber House".


Wenceslao Barreiro García, EA1DS (1964)


Tomás Luis Barbería Durán en 1963

I want to highlight here that the Vázquez Lescaille brothers risked their lives helping Barbería escape, whose fate would have otherwise been certain death.

The ham radio station EA1BL, intervened by the military government, communicated on July 22 with Palma de Mallorca at 8.2 and 7.25 Mhz, informing the military chief of that square that on the 20th at 7 o'clock in the afternoon it had been declared in Pontevedra the state of war. The news received about the situation in Vitoria, Álava, Navarra and Logroño, Jaca, Huesca and Zaragoza was also transmitted from the EA1BL. From Palma de Mallorca they answered him on 7.2 Mhz that they did not have very specific news of what was happening in Barcelona because the amateur radio stations had been seized and there was no way to communicate. The two stations had been set up for a new communication at 8:00 p.m. on the 23rd.

The EA1BL of Vázquez Lescaille was intervened and at the service of the Military Government of Pontevedra during the war, where, from Burgos, the chronicles and messages that were relayed to other places in the peninsula, North Africa and the Canary Islands were received. EAJ-40 Radio Pontevedra, was used to broadcast patriotic talks and war reports that reported on the progress of the war, also functioning as a distribution center for radiograms related to news about the whereabouts and health status of relatives who were in diverse zones of the national territory, especially of those that were controlled by the republican side, as was the case of Madrid. This use, which was also carried out by the EA1BL, became known as "relief service". The EAJ-40 Radio Pontevedra also served as a means of disseminating alerts to the population due to air attack, all the public loudspeakers being connected to the station.



Fotografía publicada en: https://laopinionaustral.com.ar/localidades/lu12-la-radio-que-le-puso-voz-a-santa-cruz-232214.html

In the neighboring country, Portugal, the government had canceled all amateur radio licenses at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War and until the end of the war, prolonging this situation during World War II as in many other countries that adopted the same measure. . In the Enrique Vázquez Lescaille Collection we find two QSL's from the Spanish war period corresponding to two Portuguese stations. The first is one of Manuel E. Lopes de Araújo, from Esmoriz (Portugal), who contacted the EA1BL a few weeks after the start of the war using a false callsign (CT1TT) to avoid being identified and located. On the back of the QSL he writes: "Dear colleague. Best regards and very satisfied with this QSO that I hope to repeat many times. In this and other communications I use the callsign CT1TT which is not the true one as you will see on this card. Special reasons have forced me to do so. I would therefore be grateful if you could send me your QSL directly. The second, by Francisco Alberto de Teixeira, CT1NT, from Lisbon, corresponds to the QSO carried out with EA1BL, proving that despite the military intervention of the station there was room for clandestine amateur activity.

At the end of the Spanish Civil War, the economic hardship that was experienced in Spain affected the family business of the Vázquez Lescaille brothers, which depended on imports of the products it sold: accessories for cars, wheels, etc. The black market worked and many improved their income by entering this irregular activity. However, the Vázquez Lescailles were reluctant to get involved in this type of business. Vicente, perceiving that difficult times were coming and, when his fear of a new world war became clear, decided to organize his trip to Cuba, which he carried out in 1941 with the intention of regaining control of the coffee plantations that his family had in the island and, after updating them, find a way that would guarantee him and his family subsistence. Emissions from the EAJ-40 became



programmed and controlled by the Local Propaganda Delegation, consisting of conferences, indoctrination and concerts, basically.

In 1942, the mother of EA1BL, Enriqueta Lescaille, passed away, the year in which the sale of the Radio Pontevedra station to, also a radio amateur, José Hermida Aldao (EAR-H, EA1BI), who had worked in the business before the war and knew how it worked. On the Caribbean island, the Vázquez Lescaille family kept the property of their houses in Santiago de Cuba and Felicidad de Yateras (Guantánamo). From there, Vicente wrote to his brothers to inform them that he already had everything ready to welcome them and that they could pack his belongings for the trip. His wish to see them all reunite in Cuba was close to being fulfilled. However, it would not materialize due to his death in 1943 after falling ill. A year later Evaristo passed away. Enrique then settled in the Gran Garaje, located very close to Radio Pontevedra, on Calle El Progreso (today Benito Corbal), where he set up his radio workshop and which was joined shortly after by Ramon Pazos Gondar, who was thus leaving definitely Radio Pontevedra.



Casa Barbería

Since the Civil War began in 1936, until 1949 Amateur Radio remained prohibited in Spain, so when Enrique Vázquez Lescaille died in Pontevedra, on March 2, 1948, he could not see with his own eyes the resurgence of amateur radio that It occurred from April 1, 1949.

A very curious anecdote occurred many years later when in an interview conducted by two journalists from Diario de Pontevedra who, together with the one carried out with the other five who made up the Ciudad del Lérez gang in 1964, Wenceslao Barreiro, EA1DS, was asked whether had he ever connected abroad and if he had done so with someone from Pontevedra. EA1DS responded to the first question that whenever he tried he would succeed and with respect to the second he replied: "Yes, and it is a very curious case. I knew that the builder of Radio Pontevedra, [Tomás] Luis, was in Tierra del Fuego Barbería [Durán], because he communicated with me through an amateur station like mine. [...] ". Tomas Luis Barbería had been a radio technician on the LU-12 in Rio Gallegos and in the sixties he ran his own radio technician workshop "Casa Barbería".

With this last article, I conclude the series of these in which I have highlighted those aspects that are most relevant and of greatest interest to the reader of the collection, which does not at all exhaust the amount of data and information that can be extracted from it. which I fervently invite the readers of Selvamar Noticias, a magazine to which I am grateful for the opportunity it has given me to make it known to its followers.

Tomás Manuel Abeigón Vidal, EA1CIU
abeigont@gmail.com
Pontevedra



The traveling QSL project

Our names are José (Ea8djt) and Manolo (EA8DHQ) and we want to invite you to the

"QSL TRAVELER"

The main reason for any radio amateur is communication in any band and mode, but above all, the confirmation of said contact. This confirmation comes to us through a QSL, which is the protagonist in this adventure in which we want to pay tribute.
The QSL will go out by ordinary mail from my destination QTH to another radio amateur.
When you receive it, you must send it to another radio amateur from another country and from



another continent different from yours, and so on. We would like recipient number 19 to resend it to us. We will be connected on this Facebook page to be able to follow your route. Before sending it, sign the QSL, put your information and help us to know a little about the place where you live.
If you are the one to receive it, you will find all the instructions to follow.
Thank you for collaborating with this small tribute to that little card that gives us so much joy. We hope at least to go around the world.
From Selvamar Noticias we will publish the images you send and we will also send a detail to all participants

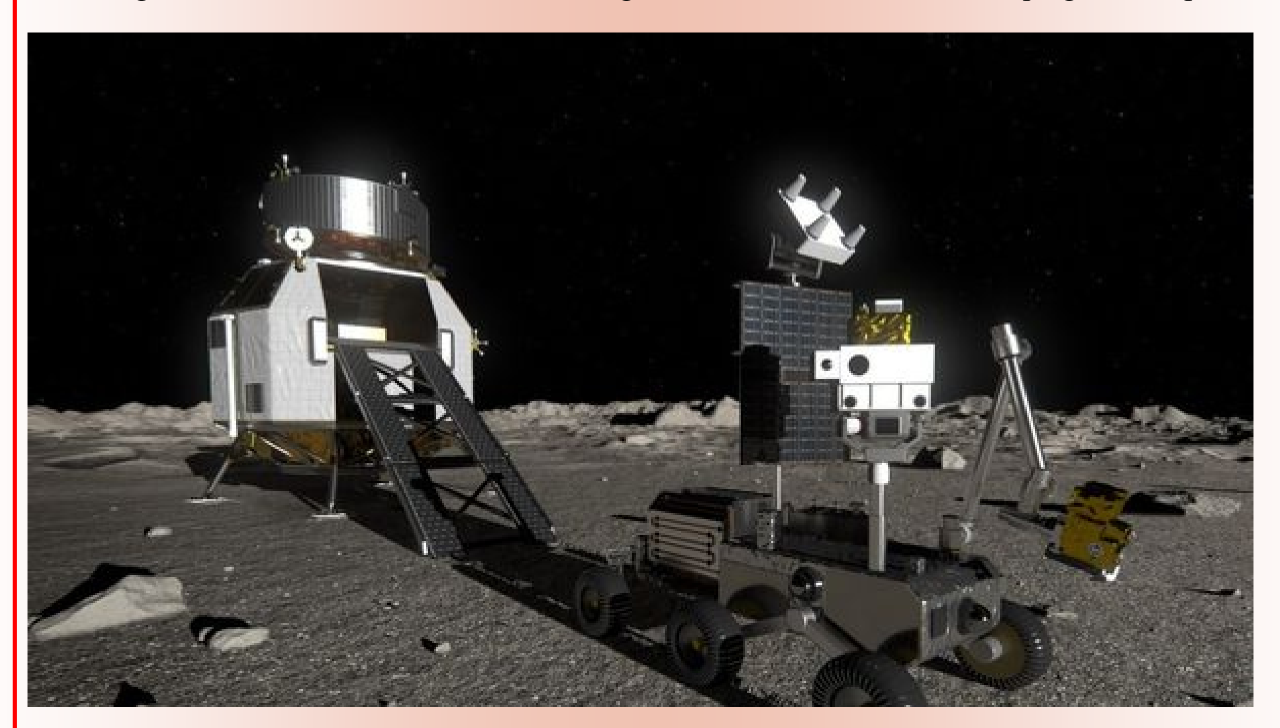
More info: qslviajera@gmail.com



A transponder on the Moon in 2027

"LUNART", AMSAT-DL PROPOSAL TO THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY TO PLACE A REPEATER TRANSPONDER ON THE MOON IN 2027, FOR DIRECT EME COMMUNICATION WITH THE EARTH THROUGH AMATEUR RADIO FREQUENCIES

The European Space Agency ESA plans to place larger probes, called European Large Logistic Landers (EL3), on the lunar surface every 3 years starting in 2027. To do this, it recently invited interesting experiments and payloads to be defined.
AMSAT-DL submitted a proposal called LunART (Luna Amateur Radio Transponder) (photo 1), with an uplink at 2.4 GHz and a downlink at 10.45 GHz, with beacons in a variety of other bands. a communication platform that, among other things, contains a coherent linear transponder in S / X band, for EME (Earth-Moon-Earth) communications.
This means that contacts similar to those currently available through the QO-100 would even be possible worldwide. A VHF / UHF transponder is also recommended. A coherent linear transponder prototype has already been tested as part of AMSAT-DL's P3-E and P5-A projects.
They are the authors of the project, Peter Gülzow DB2OS (photo 2), who studied communication technologies and has been involved in the design, construction, launch of campaigns and opera-



tion of several amateur radio satellites for more than 30 years and is also the current President of AMSAT-DL. and Matthias Bopp DD1US (photo 3), who also studied communication technologies and has been active in satellite communications for more than 20 years.
They propose that the LunART Communications Platform support direct communication with the earth via amateur radio frequencies in the microwave bands, support payloads from students and universities with direct access to their experiments, and enable the science of radio for great community of radio amateurs and scientists around the world.

The landing site would have no restrictions, just a good line of sight to Earth for direct Earth-Moon-Earth communication. and the mission would have a duration of 48 months.
For night survival it would have a thermal control to ensure that the temperature does not fall below -10 ° C with the off / sleep mode. Bus voltage: 12..48V unregulated (tbd) or regulated, switchable. Power: ~ 100 W. Control output: normal / sleep mode / (off).
Antennas would be used for S-band uplink (2.4 GHz, amateur satellite band) and
X / Ka band downlink (10.5 GHz, amateur satellite band)
Approximate alignment to the ground, Hi-Gain and Low-Gain
VHF / UHF (145MHz / 435 MHz, amateur satellite band, Omni, optional)
Low gain broadband antenna, e.g. Vivaldi for various beacon signals
Communications, internal landing module:
Data bus (tbd) for other secondary payloads (students and universities)
Backup interface for lander TTC / TM communication for emergency or non-critical phases of the mission.
The "amateur" communication link can be used as a backup with the 20-meter mirror antenna located at the Bochum observatory in case of emergency or when the ESA network is busy. This concept was already considered during the DLR / AMSAT P5-A mission to the Moon and Mars and was therefore also mentioned in this proposal. The "hobbyist" communication link can provide independent access to student / university payloads (eg 24/7 slow scan live cameras), and to be used by a huge ham radio community for observation and radio science.

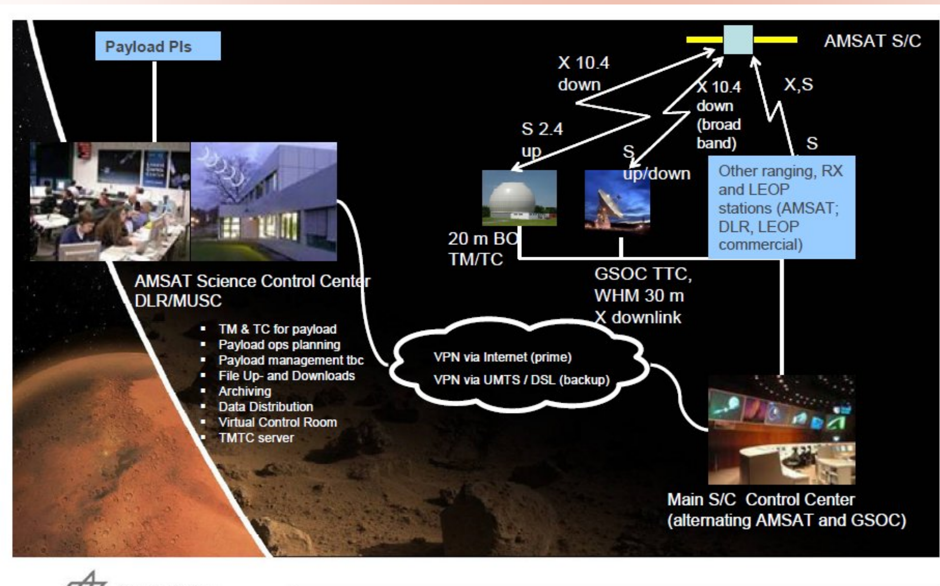


Abbildung 12: *Konzept für DLR-AMSAT Groundsegment (Mondmission)*

The selection of the experiments that should eventually fly on the EL3 is still in a preliminary stage. The submission of ideas ended on July 3, 2020, and the first analysis has already been carried out. All submitted proposals will be evaluated by a committee in early September and will then proceed to stage 2 based on the committee's recommendations. AMSAT-DL looks forward to your project being selected.

Source: https://amsat-dl.org/en/lunart-luna-amateur-radio-transponder/



Two new AMSAT-EA satellites will be put into orbit this September

On September 2, the launch of two new satellites for use by radio amateurs is scheduled. The GÉNESIS-L and GÉNESIS-N satellites have been designed and built by AMSAT-EA in collaboration with students from the European University and ICAI.
The vehicle that will launch them is ready for takeoff on its platform at Vanderberg Air Force Base in California, which will also carry other satellites from various organizations and universities.
The GENESIS satellites confirm two digital repeaters of ASK and CW, with the following working frequencies:



GENESIS-L
• 145.875 MHz uplink, Modes: CW, ASK 50 bps
• 436.875 MHz downlink CW, ASK 50 bps, indicative AM2SAT
GENESIS-N
• 145.888 MHz uplink, Modes: CW and ASK 50 bps
• 436.888 MHz downlink CW ASK 50 bps, indicative AM3SAT

SANTINA DE COVADONGA 2021

The Territorial Section of the Union of Spanish Radio Amateurs in Gijón, will organize the XXXVII consecutive edition of the special callsigns SDC, commemorating the festivity of Asturias Day and its patron saint, Santina de Covadonga.



In this year 2021, the activity will be between Wednesday the 1st and Sunday the 12th of September, both inclusive; that may be expanded as circumstances arise in the different districts and entities from which the transmissions will be made.

Thanks to the collaboration of various amateur radio station operators, all the modalities and bands currently in force will be worked on, always following the IARU recommendations and current regulations.

In this thirty-seventh edition of the activity, we will have the presence of Asturian radio amateurs who for various reasons have established their residence in various provinces of the Spanish geography, and even in other countries or entities.

In those districts or entities in which it has not been possible to locate any radio amateurs born in Asturias, contacts have been initiated with the Asturian Centers of different locations, to transmit from their facilities, with the inestimable collaboration of radio amateurs who have been proposed to take charge of the activity in the provinces that have any of these social entities, related to the Principality of Asturias.

These stations will transmit with special callsigns that will be requested in their corresponding districts or countries, and that will always have the suffix SDC (Santina de Covadonga). The current regulations in Spain, with regard to temporary authorizations, have determined that the prefixes EG and EH are the only ones that allow the suffix that has been used up to now to be maintained.

Except for last minute inconveniences, in this year 2021 all EA districts (1 to 9) will be able to be heard, so the possibility of having a special detail with those stations that manage to communicate with the nine districts while transmitting with the common suffix will be valued. of the activity, as well as with those who manage to work all the entities that are finally active in this edition.

Since September 8 is not a holiday in some communities, this celebration is moved to the day that the respective collaborating social entities deem appropriate and the dates on which the transmissions will be made from the affected Asturian Centers will be announced well in advance.

Efforts are being made to try that the suffix SDC can be heard from various entities in Europe and America. All news will be announced on the activity website.

More info: www.ea1aum.es/basescov.htm

Iberradio 2021
This year YES



OTROS





ASOCIACIONES Y RADIO CLUBS

















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On Saturday, September 18, we want to make Ávila a mecca for communication enthusiasts. The main objective of the VI National Radiocommunication Fair is to make available to all those interested in the world of radio amateurs, lovers of CB, communications and everything related to the world of gadgets and electronics.

We intend to make this fair the number one exhibition in Spain and one of the most important in Europe in the industry and, at the same time, an inspiration and an important buying opportunity. Radio amateurs, radio enthusiasts and communication lovers from all over Spain will meet here every year. We expect the participation of exhibitors and national organizations and from various European countries, who will offer a complete vision of this hobby.
Radio amateurs and electronics enthusiasts will find the technology and equipment at different stands: measuring instruments, antennas, auxiliary equipment and electro-technology, as well as hardware, software, electronics and accessories.
Those who like to tinker and hobbyists will find cheap second-hand equipment and accessories and spare parts in the popular “second-hand market”.

How is a Radio Fair in Buenos Aires (Capital of Argentina)?

Today I want to tell you about the Radio fairs, which are held, more specifically in my country Argentina.

In South America in general, there has been an economic crisis for decades, so do not expect to see photographs of a major event in this report. Not much less radio brands or commercial sponsors.

Photography 01: Martin Butera, in a typical Hamfest in Buenos Aires, Argentina

I even chose to show you one of the last events I visited, before coming to live in Brazil. I chose an event held by Radio Club Buenos Aires, a club located as the name says in the city of Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine Republic.

Despite functioning more like a small flea market, frequented by a few hundred Amateurs Radio, the event is not without its charm and there are some interesting equipment and rarities to be found.

In Argentina, over time the hamfests have become widely attended events for both Amateurs Radio and their families, since in almost all of them there is a barbecue and many attend even when they do not exchange equipment. They meet to chat personally with other colleagues.





Photo 02: On the left an old military equipment and on the right a pennant and emblems of the club

In Argentina the Hamfest are typically held in a radio club, on Sundays from 10 am and usually last until 5 pm. There is a small entrance charge and exhibitors are usually asked for a minimal collaboration to help the organizing entity.

I invite you to know a typical Amateur Radio fair, South American!





Photo 03: We can see a Yaesu FT80 and also quite a few variable capacitors



Photo 05: A typical Radio Fair in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Let's pause the images to tell you What is a Hamfest?
A Hamfest is a convention of amateur radio enthusiasts, often combining a trade fair, a flea market, and various other activities of interest to radio amateurs (radio amateurs). In the UK, the term rally is most commonly used for amateur radio conventions. "Hamfests" were noticed as early as 1924 in the USA. USA

Hamfests are events organized by amateur radio enthusiasts, for social gathering and promotion of the hobby of amateur radio. Generally, annual or semi-annual events held over a weekend can last from several hours to several days. Most have a flea market where attendees buy and sell radios and related equipment. The equipment found at a hamfest can vary significantly, from the newest high-tech equipment to used, reconditioned, or even old equipment. Haggling is the most common means of sale. Equipment that originally sold at great cost can often be found at a fraction of the price. In addition, accessories can be found that are no longer available from manufacturers, and many complete system sales are made to buyers who only need one or two components.
There are boxes that usually contain debris and remnants of finished projects or equipment long gone.
Some amateur parties have demonstration and sales booths run by





suppliers and manufacturers of commercial ham radio equipment.
Hamfests may also include amateur radio club meetings, seminars on technical, operational or legal aspects of amateur radio, and license review sessions.
The Hamvention in Dayton, Ohio, the International DX Convention, the HAM RADIO event in Friedrichshafen, Germany, and the Central Coast Amateur Radio Club Field Day near Sydney in Australia are events where manufacturers often introduce new products in the ham radio market.
To be continue…
By: Martin Butera
Photos: Mark Melzi

Curiosities

Craters of the Moon

The UAI convention for naming these selenographic accidents is to use the names of deceased scientists, scholars, artists, and explorers who have made outstanding or fundamental contributions in their field. Certain craters are also named after deceased Russian cosmonauts and American astronauts..

Marconi, Tesla, Hertz, Einstein...

Mas info : https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anexo:Cr%C3%A1teres_de_la_Luna



The replica of a radio that was not such



The replica of a radio that was not such and that did NOT "work".
It was built from a muleteer, it would be the one they would deliver if the Japanese pressed for the device, knowing in advance that they would pay with their life, after the war is over, a prisoner asks, are you the man on the radio? this responds affirmatively !! the prisoner makes a delivery to him



and says, take this little box, I PRETEND TO BE a Radio, surely you will get some benefit from it, we no longer need it.

....
Part of history where the replica was made and why.
The Sandakan Death Marches were a series of forced marches in Borneo, from Sandakan to Ranau, which resulted in the deaths of more than 3,600 Indonesian civilian slave laborers and 2,400 Allied POWs who had been captured by the Empire of Japan during the Pacific campaign of World War II and were incarcerated in concentration camps in North Borneo. By the end of the war, of all the prisoners who were incarcerated at Sandakan and Ranau, only six Australians survived, all of whom escaped. The Sandakan Marches are considered by many to be the worst atrocities suffered by Australian forces during World War II.



Source: Horacio Bollati
LU1MHC



What is the sense of belonging



The sense of belonging begins with the family, which is the first group to which a person belongs. It is also the pleasure that a human being experiences, feeling himself a member of a group where he is welcome and with which he wishes to collaborate.

An example of a sense of belonging is the bond between a worker of a company or member of an association to which he belongs, in this case, the worker will feel identified with the values and objectives of the entity in such a way that they would be willing to defend it under any circumstance.

Another example is the relationship between a subject and his nationality. The place where the person is born, raised and educated can generate a sense of belonging that leads him to identify with his other countrymen and to wish well to his nation.

People as social beings are part of a group, where the sense of belonging helps them to raise their self-esteem and to feel recognized. This way of identifying can be presented in many ways: feeling part of a country, a community, an organization, an ideology, a religion, a family, etc.

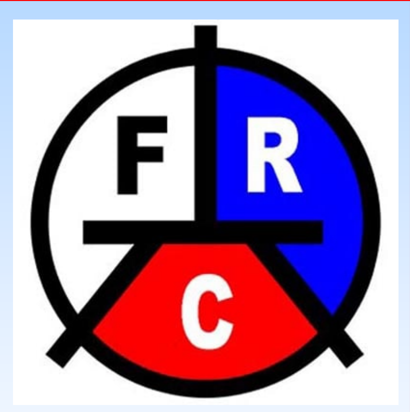
In this way, we can already specify that the sense of belonging or feeling of belonging is the subjective identification that an individual experiences with respect to a group, an organization or a community, where he feels comfortable, welcomed and accepted. The sense of belonging is a fundamental element in the constitution of human communities.
The complacency that being part of a group causes, enjoying what is good and fighting to improve something that goes wrong, is what we call a sense of belonging.

The problem lies, according to scholars on the subject, in the groups whose individuals do not share a good part of their daily lives, do not think in a similar way, or simply do not know each other, as occurs in organizations that go beyond the local framework and their scope could be provincial , regional and even global. I would like to stop here and reflect with readers on the issue of radio amateurs, who are in all parts of the world.

How is the sense of belonging expressed in radio amateurs?

This issue is complicated. In the world today there is an organization that achieves among its members that sense of belonging that is so important and that is talked about so much in all spheres of society.

The IARU (International Amateur Radio Union), which emerged on April 18, 1925 of the last century, which brings together more than three million radio amateurs, can demonstrate that it is possible to achieve that sense of belonging among its membership.



From the 25 countries that formed the IARU at its founding date, the organization grew, to now include 160 member societies, in three regions of the world. IARU Region 1, which includes Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and North Asia. Region 2, which covers the Americas, and Region 3, which comprises Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific island nations, and most of Asia.
As it is known in the population segment in which radio amateurs of the world are located, there is everything, this group is characterized by its different customs, philosophical, political and religious conceptions, even with the barriers imposed by language on many occasions . With these conditions, this multi-national group is integrated, which does not have a point of comparison with the population groups restricted to the borders of a country, their nationality or more locally of some specialty, work center or social conglomerate of local magnitudes, where it is more common to speak of a sense of belonging.

To some extent, the sense of belonging is forged naturally and spontaneously between individuals who share common space and interests, and it grows stronger over time.
This is a condition that is present in radio amateurs regardless of the geographical place where they reside, who have put aside other aspects that have to do with their individuality and have managed to find a common denominator that is radio activity and mostly concentrate on topics of interest to everyone, such as radio amateurs. Among these aspects are: His love for amateur radio and its different festivals, his vocation for technological development and research, for sports linked to radio, for solidarity with humanity and for his willingness to sacrifice and altruism, among others.

They affirm, the scholars of this subject of humanities, that being in an organization and not feeling with a sense of belonging, is like being in the wrong place. Having a sense of belonging does not mean reaching a perfect group where everything necessarily works well, it also means working with love for the organization that represents us and defending it with passion and deep conviction, that is what the IARU has called us since it emerged in the last century.

It is evident that not all the member societies develop in unison, nor do their grassroots organizations, that is, the Radio Clubs, but in general it is important to recognize their entire membership, who with their drive and enthusiastic work, make them move forward. along the path designed by your organization.

The sense of belonging also means working for the improvement of our organization and combating the bungling and banalities, selfishness, professional zeal and the lack of enthusiasm that are sometimes present. It is not just feeling comfortable when in that group, the hands reach out to shake yours.

Being chosen for a responsibility in a Radio Club or at any level of management of our organization and abandoning that task to its fate or detracting from the public concept, of the values of your organization, is totally the opposite of the sense of belonging and who thus take action, you are certainly in the wrong place.



To have a sense of belonging is to be tolerant of others so that human relationships flow, it is to feel the triumphs of others as your own, because today they belong to them, but tomorrow they can be yours. It is bursting with joy and pride when the moral and popular recognition of the organization to which we belong occurs, because we have all contributed indisputably to that distinction.

I do not deny that there are shortcomings and weaknesses, in which it is necessary to continue working in any instance of amateur radio, but I also have no doubts as to the existence here of the sense of belonging of radio amateurs, as evidenced by their daily work in the bands and Modes and the work carried out by the IARU and the Mimbro Societies, which show us the right path.

The sense of belonging in radio amateurs is an ingrained feeling that includes the family to which, in many cases, the love for this organization is transmitted from one generation to another. The role of member societies is important in the recognition and encouragement of their membership aimed at achieving these values from their grassroots organizations.

Reflecting on this topic helps us radio amateurs to be better in the radio activity in which we are active and as human beings. We are people who give ourselves regardless of risks and dangers to the protection of the community when it is necessary. Defending our organization and strengthening it every day will always be a concrete expression of our sense of belonging.

If we succeed in getting you, reader friend and radio amateur, to this point in your reading and also internalize the ideas set forth in this comment, its author would feel satisfied and even more so if you let us know your opinions on this subject.

Joel Carrazana Valdes (CO6JC)
FRC Information System





COMMEMORATION OF THE V CENTENARY OF THE FIRST TOUR OF THE WORLD THROUGH RADIO AFFECTION

The station will be on the air between September 18 and 25, 2021. And links will be made in the HF, VHF and UHF bands in all possible transmission modes (fonia, morse, SSTV, transmission in digital modes), as well as through DMR, C4FM, ECHOLINK and via satellite.



Pending confirmation, for all those stations that contact the AM500EMV in 2.4 GHz in DATV, please send us an email to: ea-7urf@yahoo.com with the date and time of the transmission in order to confirm contact with qsl.

The Regional Section of the Union of Radio Amateurs of Spain in San Fernando (EA7URF) has wanted to join the different projects that during the next three years will contribute to the dissemination of a unique event in history: the first Circumnavigation to earth. That is why he presented to the National Commission of the V Centenary of the First Tour of the World, a project entitled "COMMEMORATION OF THE V CENTENARY OF THE FIRST TOUR OF THE WORLD THROUGH RADIOAFITION"



Six activities have already been completed, which have been:

AM7PVM, AM500SEV, AM500SAN, AM500ISJ, AM500ETS, and AM500MMM.

Now the EA7URF on the path of celebrating the main milestones of the Magallanes-Elcano Expedition until 2022, is making preparations to commemorate another important milestone for the Moluco Expedition and that was none other than the taking of command of the Nao Victoria by Juan Sebastián de Elcano y del Puerto, since that was his name, although he was known as Elcano. For this, the special station AM500EMV will be used, where E refers to Elcano, M to take over the command and V to Nao Victoria.

MORE INFO: AM500EMV QRZ.COM





EB1FE Jose



EA3DUR Josep Maria



EA1HPM Jose



CX4BDE Jose



EA1JCY Severino



EA5IEV Jose



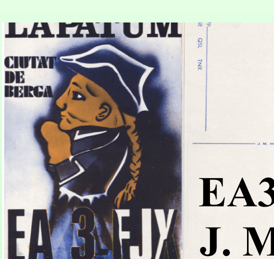
Grupo 34CG



EA1CCL Tomas



LW6DGR Adrian



EA3FJX J. Maria



LU2ELZ Liliana



Activities and Activations



The Radio Club La Rioja (LU1SF) and in conjunction with Log de Argentina (LdA), deliver a digital Certificate, celebrating Spring Day.

The activity will be given by the main protagonists LAS MUJERES, who, from different provinces of the country, and for the first time join the event to ladies from abroad, who will grant valid contact to obtain it.

We invite all the ladies who wish to participate to join this special date by granting their contact so that it really is a party of Amateur Radio and mainly to celebrate the day of La Primavera.

--- ----------------------------

IARU Region 1 VHF, September 4 and 5.



The Union of Spanish Radio Amateurs (URE) establishes this trophy, to encourage the use of all the V-U-SHF bands.
All stations participating in the contests that are part of the IARU Trophy may take part in it.
Participation in the trophy with different call-signs within the same country is allowed, but participants must notify the organization prior to the contest. If not communicated, different callsigns will score as different stations for all intents and purposes.



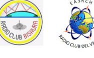
11ª DIADA DE LA RADIOAFICIÓN CATALANA

CASTILLO DE MONTESQUIU (OSONA)

Sábado 18 de septiembre de 2021

Desde las 9 a las 14 horas

Organiza: colaboran :











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selvamarnoticias@gmail.com



Selvamar
Noticias
NEW
English Version
* La revista del Radioaficionado



ALTARF 1ª Cacería del zorro Santa María del Páramo
REVOLTOSO. Sábado 04-Septiembre-2021
Salida a las 18:00h. Plaza del Labrador
Inscripciones abiertas e información:
grupoaltarf@gmail.com
Ayuntamiento de Santa María del Paramo (León)
ORGANIZA:
facebook.com/altarfgrupo
Juego de Radiogoniometría en Santa María del Páramo (León). INCRIPCIONES GRATUITAS e información en: grupoaltarf@gmail.com y presenciales de 15:00h. a 17:00h. en la Plaza del Labrador de dicha localidad el día de la cacería. 2 zorros estáticos a encontrar y premios a los mejores equipos cazadores. Salida a las 18:00h.
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SD Radio
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Tienda online



Sant Lorenzo 11/09/2021, por la tarde
Info en la merienda
de el dia 4/09/2021 en ses torres
CAZA DEL ZORRO
AMIGOS DE 27CB DE MALLORCA



II Caceria el zorro Archena
100 KMS. DE RADIO
6:00 HRS. DE MODULACION
SALIDA 22:00 HRS. APEADERO DE ULEA
APTO PARA TURISMO
INSCRIPCIONES 10 EUROS
CENA EN MADRIGUERA
4 SETP. 21
INSCRIPCIONES A PARTIR DE LAS 21:00
1º Jamón, queso y vino
2º Jamón, queso y vino
3º Paletilla y vino
4º Aceite 5W30 y anticongelante
5º Lomo y vino
6º Lomo y vino
7º Garrafa aceite y vino
8º Garrafa aceite y vino
9º Garrafa aceite y vino
10º Caja cerveza
11º Caja Coca Cola
12º 2 Botellas Vino
ORGANIZA PITO Y DIANO



ISLA GRAN CANARIA
CAZA DEL ZORRO
CB 27215 qap El Zorro - Cazadores tx-rx-27315
Canal 15 FM
CAZA DEL ZORRO WHATS CLUB



XIV Caceria Oficial CRB
Zorro: Cherokee
4 septiembre 2021
CANAL 22
FREC
27225 AM
Radio 40Km Aprox
Apto para turismos
Inscripciones voluntarias 5€
Inscripciones 20:30 en Restaurante Casa de la Mestra (Llerona)
Salida 22:00 puntito habitual parking C-17
MAS INFO ESCANEANDO CODIGO QR
OBLIGATORIO RESPETAR MEDIDAS COVID



SÁBADO
11-09-2021
XXVIII COMPETICIÓN RADIOGONIOMETRÍA DEPORTIVA
"CIUDAD DE REQUENA"
CANAL 1 AM
RADIO: 80 KM
SALIDA: 23:59 H
INSCRIPCIÓN: 15€
PARA TODO TIPO DE VEHÍCULOS
11-09-2021
NORMAS DE OBLIGADO CUMPLIMIENTO—COVID-19
TROFEOS
¿Cuándo es?
MACC
GENERAL DE SANEAMIENTOS Y TÉCNICAS AMBIENTALES
Grupo COVIÑAS
MURVIEDRO
1927



Actividades y Activaciones





SANTINA DE COVADONGA DIPLOMA FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO 12

September 8 day of the autonomous community of Extremadura





September 11 and 12 DIPLOMA IN MEMORY TO ALL THE RADIO FANS WHO LEFT US 2021

5º Memorial EA4XS
13 al 26 de septiember





AN5WAR 1 al 30 de septiember de 2021

Operated by ... EA5WO

Selvamar Noticias

NEW

English Version

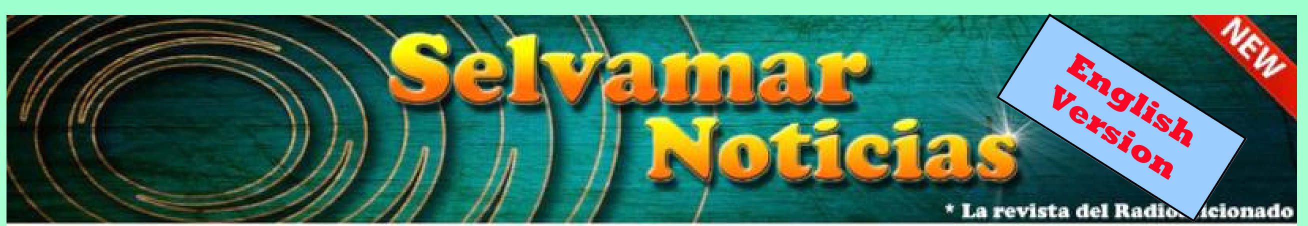
* La revista del Radioaficionado

The Magazine "Selvamar Noticias"

As you know, we like to innovate, that is why we publish this number in Catalan, Spanish and English. We hope with this measure to reach more readers. Also this August, we have experienced an event, let's say historical, the first unique and exclusive Diploma made by YL (Yankie Limas), the female part of our hobby. The result of this first YL Diploma, SPECTACULAR, with more than 50 women granting contacts around the World, for the Diploma. From these lines we want to thank the participation and collaboration of all and all those who have made it possible, and express our deepest pride. Congratulations, you guys are great.

selvamarnoticias@gmail.com.





Old Man knows that Selvamar Noticias have not stopped these holidays so that you are promptly informed and do not miss anything that happens in the world of amateur radio.

Old Man

fannets